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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arabia has arrived bringing Liverpool dates of the 5th.

England and France.—In the British Parliament on the 2d inst., Lord Russel replied to questions on the subject, that the government had no reason to suppose that warlike preperations were going forward on an extraordinary scale in France.

The Italian Troubles.—An affray had occurred at Ancona between the papal chassuers and artillerymen and the gen d'armes. Three hundred of the former had been arrested, including forty wounded. Mazzini's party are very active in Rome.

Austria is said to be directing more troops towards the Tyrol and Venice. The London Globe Paris correspondent says: It is generally understood that France and England are about to make a joint summons upon Austria to desist from sending troops into the Marches of Ancona, and to evacuate Venetia at the earliest moment; and also to accept such idemnity as Italy is now ready to offer.

Several Sardinian officers have left Turin for Bologna to organize the army.

Arrests in Venice have increased to an alarming extent, and spread terror among the inhabitants.

The Paris Patrie denies the reported removal of the French troops from Rome. It also says that the question of annexation in Central Italy will be subordinate to that of universal suffrage, which measure all the powers have agreed to, so as to positively make known the state of public opinion in Italy.

Prince Le Tour D'Auvergne has been ordered to remain at Turin after the arrival of Baron Talleyrand, and to counsel with him for moderation on the part of Sardinia. The French army is to be considerably reduced.

Hungary.—Kossuth had suddenly disappeared from London, and was supposed to have gone to Hungary. An address of the Hungarian Protestant Association says: "The national movement will resemble an avalanche, and Hungary will, on the first opportunity, detach herself from Austria."

Commercial.—Cotton.—Estimated sales on Friday 15,000 bales, including 5,000 to exporters. The market closed with an advancing tendency.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

After a session of three whole days and nearly three whole nights, the grand Democratic Convention adjourned at a late hour on Saturday night. We have never seen—not even at the famous Petersburg Convention—such disorder, such tumult, such wild and frantic uproar. No attempt at description could convey to our readers even a faint idea of the scene, and we therefore refrain from making it.

"Measures not men," is the professed motto of the Virginia Democracy, and yet, during the entire session of the Convention, "men" were the sole and absorbing topic, while "measures" were not even treated with the cold respect of a passing notice. Wise and Hunter, Hunter and Wise, were the only themes which these peculiar friends and guardians of the South seemed to take any pleasure in discoursing upon—and upon these themes—upon the question of mere "men"—they were particularly eloquent, and fiery, and fighty, and uproarious. And in view of this fact, we entreat them, for the sake of common decency and common honesty, to indulge in no more disgusting humbug and balderdash about the endangered rights and honor of Virginia and the South, for they are not the men to uphold the one or defend the other. It is their peculiar province, after their recent exhibition, to squabble only about men and the spoils; and thist question of men is at last only a question of the spoils, and this was the animating and controlling consideration with the two personal factions, which made up the late so-called Democratic Convention.

As to the sentiment of the Convention on the question of preference between Hunter and Wise, a majority of the "sweet voices" of the delegates were decidedly in favor of the latter, but the Hunter men resorted to parliamentary tactics to defeat an expression of preference for Wise, and were necessarily successful, inasmuch as thirty or forty men can stave off a vote on any question until doomsday, if they understand the tricks and ruses of parliamentary law. But this unjust and illiberal conduct on the part of the friends of Hunter will avail them nothing in the preference of the masses of the Virginia Democracy, a large majority of whom are evidently in favor of the "fearless tribune of the people" formerly of the classic spot called "Only," near Onancock, in the county of Accomac.

There was one curious act connected with the proceedings of the convention on Saturday night, which we design merely to advert to at present. A resolution was offered approving of Gov. Letcher's course since his accession to the Executive office, and, strange to say, in this Democratic Convention, right under Gov. Letcher's nose, said resolution was hooted down amid the wildest confusion and disorder! We have no comments to make now upon this fact, farther than to say, that if the Virginia Democracy could consistently and heartily endorse Gov. Letcher at the polls last Spring, it is exceedingly singular that they should not be able to endorse him *since* his inauguration as Governor a month and a half ago. What, we pray to know, has occurred *since* the 1st day of January to render Governor Letcher unworthy of the endorsement and confidence of the Virginia Democracy? But enough on this funny point for the present.—*Richmond Whig.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1860.

OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 22, 1860.

The delegates to the Opposition Convention assembled in the Commons' Hall at 11 o'clock today. Gov. Manly moved the temporary organization of the body by the appointment of D. D. Ferebee, Esq., of Camden, as Chairman, and Messrs. L. C. Edwards of Granville and J. D. Flanner of Craven as Secretaries. The Governor accompanied his motion with some cheering remarks in his happy way, and Mr. Ferebee, on taking the Chair, made a brief speech congratulating the State and the party on the large assemblage of gray-headed veterans and youthful soldiers in the noble cause, as auguring well for the State and the party in the coming campaign.

On motion, a committee of two from each District—(A. A. Brown of Wilmington and Maj. Hector J. McLean of Robeson from ours)—was then appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, which was done through Col. N. L. Williams, Chairman, as follows:

Hon. R. C. Puryear, of Yadkin, President.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

R. H. Smith, Halifax.
H. J. Guion, Craven.
E. J. Hale, Cumberland.
Hon. R. B. Gilliam, Granville.
S. H. Christian, Montgomery.
Henry Walser, Davidson.
Hon. N. Boyden, Rowan.
Tod R. Caldwell, Burke.

SECRETARIES.

L. C. Edwards, Granville.
Jno. D. Flanner, Craven.

The report was ratified unanimously, and Col. Puryear escorted to the Chair. A short address, full of good sense, good hope, and good hits in good taste at our opponents and the new recruits who have swelled their ranks to march only against and into the offices, showed very plainly that Col. Puryear is still alive, vigorous in mind and body, and full of fun, facts which may surprise the good people of our section, who last heard of him from a Democratic paper in his District, as, after horrible mangling, "nailed to the counter" for all time.

On motion of Gen. Dockery, a committee (two from each Congressional District) to prepare business for the action of the Convention, was directed to be appointed by the several District Delegations. After a short recess for that purpose the Committee was announced as follows:

COMMITTEE.

1st District—D. D. Ferebee of Camden, Richard H. Smith of Halifax.

2d—Fred'k Grist of Beaufort, Walter Dunn of Lenoir.

3d—P. M. Hale of Cumberland, Hon. A Dockery of Richmond.

4th—H. K. Nash of Orange, L. C. Edwards of Granville.

5th—Jas. A. Long of Guilford, W. P. Taylor of Chatham.

6th—Chalmers Glenn of Rockingham, D. H. Starbuck of Forsyth.

7th—Rufus Barringer of Cabarrus, S. H Walkup of Union.

8th—T. R. Caldwell of Burke, A. G. Foster of Henderson.

The Convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The following is a list of the delegates so far in attendance:—

LIST OF DELEGATES PRESENT.

Anson County.—C. W. Fenton, J. C. Caraway, M. C. Long, J. L. Henry, L. L. Polk, R. B. Gaddy, R. H. Burns, E. R. Liles.

Alamance.—E. S. Watson, L. Boon, G. Hurdle.

Beaufort.—Frederick Grist, Thos. D. Smaw, Wm. T. Marsh, W. J. Ellison.

Bertie.—John Wilson, John A. Benberry, Dr. P. T. Henry, Wm. Bryant.

Burke.—Tod R. Caldwell.

Brunswick.—Daniel L. Russell, Dr. L. Frink, S. Lloyd.

Caswell.—Sion H. Rodgers, George Little.

Camden.—D. D. Ferebee, Geo. Spencer, Wm. Ferebee.

Carteret.—Silas Webb.

Chatham.—Col. W. P. Taylor, J. J. Taylor, Robt. M. Green, Robt. Faucett, Thos. B. Farrar, John W. Scott.

Columbus.—W. Q. Maultsby.

Craven.—J. D. Flanner, Alex. Justice, Henry T. Guion, J. M. F. Harrison, Jos. D. Myers.

Cumberland.—E. J. Hale, P. M. Hale, B. F. Pearce.

Currituck.—W. C. Mercer.

Cabarrus.—Dr. John Frink, Rufus Barringer, E. R. Harris, Victor C. Barringer, A. S. Pharr.

Duplin.—Jas. F. Shine.

Davie.—Stephen Douthitt.

Davidson.—J. P. Mabery, J. C. Hedgecock, Geo. Ryley, Wm. A. Redwine, E. R. Clark, S. F. Stead, C. L. Teague, H. Walser. John W. Thomas.

Franklin.—Dr. E. A. Crudup, Jones Fuller, Gen. Littlejohn, Jas. Dent, E. L. Stegall, G. R. Harding, C. E. Askew, P. E. Person, B. J. King, W. H. Pleasants, W. H. Strother, Jr.

Forsyth.—D. H. Starbuck, W. W. Wheeler.

Gates.—Jas. W. Hinton, Jas. R. Slaughter.

Granville.—Hon. R. B. Gilliam, Isaac H. Paris, J. H. Harris, L. C. Edwards, W. F. Collins, Geo. Whitfield, J. J. Young, G. S. B. Harris.

Greene.—Edward Patrick, J. McDugald, F. McDugald, Wm. P. Grimsley, Dr. W. J. Jones, H. H. Best, J. H. Albritton, Theophilus Edwards, S. H. Edwards.

Guilford.—Dr. A. J. Weatherly, Jas. A. Long.

Halifax.—R. H. Smith, H. Joyner.

Hertford.—Hon. K. Rayner, John W. Sessoms, Hyram Freeman, Jas. B. Slaughter.

Henderson.—Alfred G. Foster.

Iredell.—Hon. Anderson Mitchell, A. R. Lorance, Wm. H. Haynes.

Johnston.—Simon Godwin, Edwin Boykin, Perry Godwin, W. A. Smith.

Jones.—John H. Jones, Jacob F. Scott.

Lenoir.—Walter Dunn, Jr., J. H. Peebles, L. B. Cox, R. H. Roundtree, Jas. M. Parrott, L. B. Hardee, H. R. Strong.

Martin.—Wm. J. Walker, Henry Rogerson, W. B. Rogerson.

Montgomery.—Col. S. H. Christian.

New Hanover.—A. A. Brown, F. D. Poisson, R. Burr, T. B. Lippitt, A. B. Burr.

Northampton.—Sam'l Calvert, Jno. T. Wheeler.

Onslow.—Owen Huggins, Augustus C. Huggins.

Orange.—Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Josiah Turner, Jr., H. K. Nash, Herbert Sims, B. Cheek, Geo. Linch, Samuel F. Phillips.

Pasquotank.—Geo. D. Pool, Wm. H. Bagley, Jos. R. Wood, Caleb Sikes, C. L. Sanderlin, Jas. W. Hinton.

Perquimons.—Thos. Wilson, Jos. Mullen, Chs. W. Skinner, Nathan Newby.

Pitt.—Church Perkins, P. A. Atkinson, W. S. Henrahan, Wm. Whitehead, Sherrod Belcher, Henry Joyner, Jas. T. McClenahan.

Randolph.—Alfred G. Foster, W. J. Long.

Richmond.—Hon. Alfred Dockery.

Rowan.—Dr. J. G. Ramsay, Hon. N. Boyden, H. C. Jones, Jr.

Robeson.—Giles Leitch, B. Godwin, J. H. McEachern, Maj. H. J. McLean.

Rockingham.—Chalmers Glenn.

Surry.—Hon. R. C. Puryear, Jos. G. Williams, Col. Nicholas L. Williams, N. L. Williams, Jr., R. F. Armfield.

Stanly.—Col. E. W. Davis, A. J. Green.

Union.—Gen. S. H. Walkup.

Wake.—Geo. E. Badger, Chas. Manly, Bat. F. Moore, L. C. Manly, Jno. Hartsfield, S. H. Rogers, W. J. Busbee, Geo. W. Haywood, H. Griffis, Geo. Little, R. Bryan, D. G. Fowle, J. J. McCullers, D. Justice, Dr. W. Hartsfield, K. P. Battle, Wm. Rowland, Jno. W. Syme, S. Stephenson, Jno. H. Bryan, O. L. Burch, Reuben Flemming, D. Stephenson, N. J. Ivey, A. Hinton, Jno. W. Harris, James Boylan, Willie D. Jones, Williamson Page, Jno. G. High, F. G. Moring, D. B. Griffin, Robt. W. Haywood, S. H. Hood, Jarret Broadwell, Thos. R. Debnam, Wm. Yates, Giles Underhill, Joseph Horton, C. L. Hinton, T. Horton, N. Price, J. P. H. Russ, Wm. H. Hood, C. J. Rogers, T. H. Avera, Mark A. Tate, N. R. Watkins, Thos. Hicks, H. A Hodge, Wm. B. Halliburton, A. T. Hodge, Wm. Laws, G. W. Crockett, P. S. Rogers, Jesse Norris, M. C. Hodge, Allen Adams.

Warren.—John T. Williams, Lemuel Bullock, M. Henderson, W. A. Quincey. T. M. Crosson.

Washington.—Dr. W. R. Wood, D. G. Coward.

Yadkin.—Hon. R. C. Puryear, Jos. Williams, Col. N. L. Williams, N. L. Williams, Jr., R. F. Armfield.

It thus appeared that fifty-two counties were represented, by two hundred and forty-four Delegates. Among them will be found the names of such Nestors of the party as Mr. Badger, Gov. Manly, Gov. Graham, Hons. A. Dockery, J. H. Bryan, N. Boyden, R. B. Gilliam, A. Mitchell, K. Rayner, S. H. Rogers, Geo. Little, T. R. Caldwell, the Barringers, J. W. Thomas, H. K. Nash.

It is a highly respectable body, in every way.

We cannot offer a suggestion as to the nominee for Governor. The talked of (out of doors) are, Gov. Morehead, Gen. Dockery, Edwin G. Reade, John Pool. Geo. Davis declines to allow his name to be proposed.

THE CONVENTION.—The Whigs and Americans ought to be exceedingly grateful to the Wilmington Journal for its unasked advice as to the proper action of their State Convention held in Raleigh this week. "This is not the time," quoth the Journal, "to revive political differences among the people of any of the Southern States." Now this is refreshing, in view of the malignant war of the Journal and its fellow Democrats upon the Whig and American parties, and their Representatives. Revive political differences, indeed! As if there had been any time during which those differences were allayed, or during which any thing but contumely had been heaped upon the Opposition party.

"For the sake (says the Journal,) of good feeling, so essential and so proper to be cultivated at this time at the South, we trust that the resolutions of the Convention of the 22d will not servilely re-echo or agree with that sentiment of bitterness against the Democracy and the Democratic Administration of the country, so freely indulged in by the Black Republicans of the North. These people are the enemies of *all* the people of North Carolina—of the members of the "opposition" as well as of the Democratic party, and we would remind those of the "opposition," that Republican rancour has been awakened against the Democracy avowedly and truly because Democracy stands up in defence of the South against the encroachments of the Abolitionists and Black Republicans. Do not, then, join this crew in their "wild hunt," engaged in for the purpose of destroying the only party that yet holds up, and is able to hold up, against aggression a power sufficiently strong to give a fair chance of finally prevailing over it."

It might be supposed, from the above, that the Journal has labored to promote "good feeling," that it had been courteous, and respectful, and just, to the Opposition. Whereas, in the very paragraph in which this "good feeling" is recommended, the foul insinuation is conveyed and repeated, that the Opposition may "join the Black Republicans," and they are implored not to do so. The Journal well knows that this is not calculated to promote good feeling, and we have no idea that it was meant to do so. It can promote only a feeling of scorn. The Opposition will join neither the Democrats nor the Black Republicans. They hold both, in different degrees, as political opponents, upon whom it is their duty to war.

MAIL FAILURES.—We are sorry to learn from Albemarle, that our packet for that office has failed to arrive in due season for three weeks past. We cannot account for this, and the Postmaster here is equally at a loss. We saw at his office the packet of last Monday's papers in the right place, viz: in the Cheraw mail. Any information as to the cause of this and other similar failures of late will be acceptable, and may lead to the correction of the errors.

SAMPSON HOGS.—Our friend, George W. Draughon, Esq., writes us of "more large hogs in Sampson. About the first of this month (he says) I killed two hogs, one weighing 711 lbs., the other, one year old, weighing 397 lbs."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, the 20th, nothing of importance was transacted, and after eulogies by Messrs. Hunter and Clay, and the adoption of the customary resolutions, in regard to the death of the Hon. Wm. O. Goode, the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Seward introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas.

The bill for supplying the States with arms was made the special order for Thursday.

In the House, on Monday, the Committee on Ways and Means reported $600,000 expenditures on account of fortifications.

Mr. Pryor announced the death of the Hon. Wm. O. Goode, of Va.; eulogies were pronounced, resolutions of respect adopted, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Smith of N. C. defended his political position. He said he was never a "Know Nothing," but was always a Whig.

The election of Printer was postponed until Thursday.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on Saturday night. No preference was expressed for a canditate for the Presidency. After the adjournment a mass meeting of the Democracy was held and resolutions were adopted in favor of the South Carolina's proposal for a Southern Conference. The delegates to the Convention, it is said, generally favored the same thing.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes of the Convention:

"Taken altogether, it was one of the most tumultuous, disorderly, noisy convocations of the Democracy ever held in Virginia. Up to yesterday it was thought the Convention would end in a row, but the resolution declaring a preference for Gov. Wise, as the most suitable candidate for the Presidency, was withdrawn, and then better order and *wiser* counsels prevailed. But up to the withdrawal of this resolution, it was truly an assembly of the "*fierce* Democracie."

THE COOLIE TRADE.—Advices from Havana state that the Captain-General had issued an order stopping the importation of Chinese emigrants into the Island, after the 31st December next. The reason given is, that a sufficient number have arrived to test that kind of labor.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 22d, 1860.

Terrible Shipwreck—Loss of the Hungarian.—The steamship Hungarian, from Liverpool on the 8th, bound to Portland, Me., is a total wreck, crew and passengers supposed to be all lost. A small portion of the hull only is visible at low water.

There is nothing like news for the Associated Press unless in the mail, a small portion of which has been saved in a damaged condition. One passenger ticket has been found with the name of Ellen Skeesham.

A despatch to the Cunard Company from Cape Sable, says that the Steamer's lights were seen on Monday morning at three o'clock on Cape Ledge—at day break spars and pipe were standing—at ten o'clock all had gone by the board, then the ship settled fast; a heavy sea breaking mast high over the ship, rendered communication with her impossible.

All hands are lost, unless boats left before day which is unlikely.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions were delivered on yesterday, [Monday.]

By PEARSON, C. J. In Wilkinson vs Dunn, from Edgecombe; judgment reversed, and judgment here for plaintiff. In Evans vs Andrews, from Chatham; order reversed and procedendo. In Parker vs Jones, in equity, from Orange, directing the order to be reversed. In Winton vs Fort, in equity, from Wake, directing account.

By BATTLE, J. In Griffin vs Lindsey, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. In Carr vs Stanly, from Duplin; judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Faribault vs Taylor, in equity, from Wake, directing a decree. In Barnawett vs Smith, in equity from Anson; some of the exceptions sustained.

By MANLY, J. In Coats vs Stevenson, from Johnston, affirming the judgment. In State vs Boon, from Gaston, declaring that there is no error. In Capps vs Holt, in equity, from Johnston, directing a reference to the Clerk to state an account. In Gary vs Williamson, in equity, from Pitt, directing a decree for defendant.

Raleigh Democratic Press.

The Fire at Elizabeth City.—A letter dated at Elizabeth City, February 16th, says:

Our town presents a truly deplorable and awful spectacle—one half of it at least, which so lately looked beautiful and bright, and embraced the greater portion of its business locality, is now in ruins. At almost every corner or in whatever portion you may turn, the eye meets vestiges of one or other of the late fires. The mortar was scarcely dry in the new buildings after the first, before they were swept away by the second. Real estate has no stated value. Every one feels insecure, and retires with the expectation of being aroused by the cry of fire. Many families are plunged into deep distress by the destruction which has thus suddenly stripped them of the comforts of life. A reward of $2,500 will be offered by the Mayor and citizens for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary. No clue as yet has been discovered to justify a suspicion of the author of the foul deed, which is still veiled in mystery, and although conjecture is busily exercised about the motive and the means involved in the production of this sad calamity, it has come to no conclusion.

Experiments with Rifled Cannon.—The Adjutant General of Massachusetts, in his recent official report, thus alludes to some experiments made to test the superiority of rifled cannon:

"By recent experiments made with a rifle cannon, there cannot be a doubt that it is as important to have cannon rifled as it is to rifle small arms. By permission of the Governor and council I have caused a six-pounder bronze cannon to be rifled, and, in company with an officer of the United States Ordinance Corps and another of the navy, have recently spent one day in experimental gunnery. It was proved by actual experiment that with the smallest service charge of powder for a six-pounder gun (1¼ lb.) an elongated or conical shot, weighing fourteen pounds, can be projected at least one-third further and with more effect and at less elevation than is possible with a smooth bore cannon and round shot weighing six pounds."

From the Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

COOLIE TRAFFIC—HORRIBLE DISASTER.

The coolie-trade has lost none of its activity or horrors. The slave-trade itself on the coast of Africa is not more atrocious; while all the horrors of the "middle passage" belong to a coolie-ship as well as to an African slaver, and at the same time that "middle passage" embraces the China Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic, instead of the Atlantic only. The great centres of the traffic are Amoy, a port about two hundred miles north of Hong Kong, and Macao, the old Portuguese town, twenty-five miles distant, on the Canton River, where barracoons are erected, and dealers have their residence, who make their arrangements with pirates and others to secure coolies by promises, however false, if they can or by violence if that is necessary. Fair promises are made in abundance, tempting to these poor starving people, but promises made only to be broken, by which great numbers are decoyed and then forced into these barracoons, and thus detained, unable to communicate with their friends or the authorities, while others are seized while asleep in their junks by night, or quietly occupied in their fields or gardens, or other humble avocations, and with hands and feet tied, are hurried off to the barracoons, where they are imprisoned till the ship is ready, to which they are carried by night or stealthily by day, notwithstanding all their entreaties and protestations, and despite all their feeble resistance. A case recently occurred of which a friend has furnished me some particulars in addition to those given in a paper here by an individual concerned in the traffic, and on board the ship at the time of the disaster. It is a tale of horror never exceeded by anything in the records of the ocean. The Flora Temple, as I am ashamed to tell was an American vessel, but chartered by English residents here, who are fully responsible for all which followed.

The Flora Temple was as fine a merchantship as ever entered the sea of China, as is asserted by competent judges. Lying off Macao, all arrangements were made to secure a full cargo of coolies by the means I have mentioned. They were cheated, inveigled, or stolen, and either taken directly to the ship, or else confined in the barracoons in Macao till the ship was ready to sail for Havana, the crew numbering 50, and the coolies *eight hundred and fifty*. Leaving Macao Oct. 8th, Saturday, the deceived and stolen coolies soon learnt their cruel destiny, and as all injured and betrayed men would do, resolved to attempt to avert it, however desperate the chances. They had no arms, and therefore had to struggle with every disadvantage in the effort of recovering their liberty. A party collected on the deck on Tuesday morning before the shores of their own loved country had forever disappeared from their eyes, and rushing upon the guard, a single individual, a fight ensued in which the guard was killed. In the meantime the captain, Johnson, hearing the noise, hurried upon deck with his revolver, and his brother and an Englishman interested in the kidnapping with him, both also armed with revolvers, who discharged half a dozen rounds into the coolies, who were thus driven back, and defeated in their attempt to recover their liberty. How many were killed and wounded, it is for the interests of the kidnappers not to tell, and the *dead* also tell no tales. Nor can they tell the cruel treatment they received before they were driven to this desperate act—treatment, as they well knew, which was only a foretaste of what awaited them. Nor do the officers of the ship or the Englishman on board, who was trading in stolen human flesh, inform the world of the course they took towards these miserable, deceived, and helpless men, when they were overpowered and defeated in their most justifiable attempt to assert their liberty. But a friend informs me that they were driven below deck, and confined there like felons, almost without light and air, and where, crowded together so large a number in so narrow a space, the greater part must inevitably have perished in the long middle passage. Think of 850 human beings, all full grown men, pressed into this contracted, rayless, airless dungeon, in which they were to be deported from China to Havana, all the long way over the China Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Atlantic!

On the following Friday, Oct. 14th, while sailing over the China Sea, at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, the vessel struck upon a reef which is not laid down in the charts, a gale of wind in the meantime blowing, and the sea running high. Every effort was made to save the ship by the officers and crew; the poor coolies, battened down beneath the decks, being allowed no chance to aid in saving the ship or themselves. Although the yards were "braced around," and the ship "hove aback," she struck first slightly, and then soon after several times with a tremendous crash, the breakers running alongside very high. Pieces of her timbers and planking floated up on her port side, and after some more heavy bumps she remained apparently immovable. The water rapidly increased in the hold till it reached the "between-decks," where the 850 coolies were confined. While this was going on, indeed almost immediately after the ship first struck, the officers and crew very naturally became afraid of the coolies for the treatment they had received, and the Captain ordered the boats to be lowered, not to save the coolies in whole or in part, but to preserve himself and crew. These boats, even under favorable circumstances, were not more than sufficient for the officers and crew, showing that no provision had been made for the poor coolies in case of disaster. The boats passed safely through the breakers, leaving the ship almost without motion, all her masts standing, her back broken and the sea making a clear breach over her starboard quarter. When the boats left the ship, and steered away, without making one effort to save the 850 coolies, or allowing them to do anything to save themselves, with their last look towards the ship, they saw that the coolies had escaped from their prison through doors which the concussion had made for them, and stood clustering together, helpless and despairing, upon the decks, and gazing upon the abyss which was opening its jaws to receive them. My friend assures me that he knows these poor creatures were completely imprisoned all the night these terrible occurrences were going on, the hatches being "battened down," and made as secure as a jail-door under lock and bars.

The ship was 300 miles from land when it struck, and after *fourteen days* of toil and struggle, one of the boats only succeeded in reaching Towron in Cochin-China; the three other boats were never heard of. Here the French fleet was lying; and the Admiral at once received the Captain and his boat's crew on board one of his ships, and besides, at request, sent one of his vessels to the fatal scene of the disaster, where some of the wreck was to be seen; but not a *single coolie!* Every one of the *eight hundred and fifty* had perished! Whether the British coolie traffic is any better than the African slavetrade in its palmiest days, every one may decide. Nor is this a solitary case; hundreds could be adduced of equal horror and barbarity, if not ending in the same catastrophe. Think of it for a moment, and a moment is as much as human nature can well endure. *Eight hundred and fifty human beings*, having parents, wives, children, brothers and sisters, and all the human sensibilities and sympathies like ourselves, decoyed, deceived, or stolen, forced on board a ship, shot down like dogs when they attempted to escape from their floating prison, fastened down between decks while the ship was striking upon the rocks and going to pieces, and all in the dark night which their miserable quarters made still darker, half-drowned in water, which was rapidly gaining about their half-naked bodies, and half-drowned in the ship before they sunk in the deep, while the dismal winds howled over them a melancholy funeral dirge even before the funeral; at length, the ship utterly deserted of officers and crew, and the doors of the horrible prison of the coolies thrown open by the violence of the surges which the humanity of the officers would not open, these miserable beings rush upon deck, and stand in compact crowds gazing upon the fearful scene. But help there was none; hope there was none; every boat had been taken; every officer and seaman had managed to save himself, and abandoned to certain death the eight hundred and fifty innocent men they had decoyed or stolen! There they stood, gazing, shrieking, helpless, till the ship broke, and the surge rolled over them, and their voices were hushed forever. But "the sea shall give up its dead," and witnesses shall come up revealing the villains and horrors of the English coolie-traffic.

The Western Railroad Survey.—A friend writing us from Waynesville, Haywood, says: "The Railroad survey from Asheville West in the direction of Chattanooga, ordered by the last Legislature, is progressing rapidly, having passed this place into the Tuckaseege valley, in Jackson county. The engineer in charge informs me that he has met with no serious obstructions, and so far as the cost of construction is concerned this Road will compare favorably with the cost of other Roads in the State."—*Raleigh Standard.*

Stormy Times in Mexico—Americans Expelled from Chihuahua and their Property Unprotected.—Messrs. McManus and Hickman, Americans, have arrived from Chihuahua, and at St. Louis report the most deplorable condition of affairs. Not only Americans, but the entire foreign population had been expelled from the country and their property confiscated. The State was overrun by a considerable force of the Church party, under Domingo.

The authorities at the capital in conjunction with the American residents sent to Fort Davis for the United States troops, but receiving no relief, the Americans left the city, leaving a million of dollars worth of property at the mercy of the robbers.

Coren, at the head of a thousand men, was marching against the Capital.

The Liberals were friendly to the Americans but were unable to afford protection.

The Cortinas Invasion.—Brownsville dates to the 9th, received at New Orleans on Sunday, bring important unpublished disclosures, which have been made as to the complicity of the Mexican authorities with Cortinas, which, it is believed, will decide war.

Sporting Incident—A Noble Pack.—Some weeks ago, a friend in Glynn favored us with a feat of his fine pack of dogs, which pursued a wounded buck some eight or ten miles, across wide rivers and through marshes, and were found, some thirty hours after the chase commenced, quietly lying around their game, one venerable old fellow standing guard, and preventing the rest—though all were in a starving condition—from touching it with their teeth.

On a subsequent hunt, during the excessively cold snap in January, these faithful creatures disappeared from the hunters in a similar manner, and after days of search, were given up for lost. A letter received a day or two since, gives the sad sequel, which had come to light. It is contained in the following extract:

"We have at last heard of our noble pack of hounds, which were found all frozen on the marsh near the dead buck. We suppose they had run down and caught it, in the extensive marsh they got into after swimming several creeks. I believe it is the only instance on record of seven hounds, two the property of Dr. Troup, one belonging to Doctor Wilson, and four were ours, running down a buck in an extensive marsh, swimming several creeks and catching it without a gun being fired at it, and lying by it until *all perished in the cold.*

"It rivals the famous chase related by Col. Hawker, the celebrated English sportsman, where one of his stag hounds was found dead on the wall, two with broken limbs on the inside, and the rest disabled on the outer wall of the Park, the buck had been let out, ran off and was found inside with both fore legs broken.—*Savannah Republican.*

The cashier of a bank in Cleveland lately sent a note over to Canada for collection. The maker of the note was a tough customer. In due time the note came back, with a notary's protest attached, stating, in legal form, that he, the said notary, had "duly presented the note of the maker thereto and demanded payment, to which he, the maker of the note, replied: "Go to h-ll"—against all of which acts I do protest, &c."

MARRIED.

In Robeson county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Dan'l Johnson, Mr. ANGUS BAKER to Miss HARRIET, daughter of Col. Arch'd McEachern.

Near Blockersville, on the 17th inst., by Kelly Sessoms, Esq., Mr. ROBERT M. AVERITTE to Miss CATHARINE HAINEY, all of Cumberland county.

Town papers please copy.

In Sampson county, on the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by James A. Warwick, Esq., Mr. BENNETT BREWER to Miss CATHARINE WEEKS, all of Sampson county.

On the 7th inst., by L. C. King, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. SUTTON to Miss ANN M. HOBBS, all of Sampson County.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Feb'y 22.—Str Flora McDonald, with passengers and goods for Arch McLean, R M Bale, Geo McNeill, S T Hawley & Son, J R Lee, A G Thornton & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, C E Leete, Page & Sarles, W N Tillinghast, Vestal & Gorrell, D Murphy, Brown & Headen, S E Whitford, D & W McLaurin, A W Steel, Jno H Hall, J T & J H Ellis, E Glover, Jno A Pemberton, R M Powell, D D French, Wm McIntyre, J W Lett, S J Hinsdale & Co, J C Stedman & Co, J W Welsh, M A Baker, E J Hale & Son, W J McPhail, W Overby, Moring & Coble, J Utley, Myrover & Wightman, J M Worth & Son, J H Roberts & Co, Jno Shaw, A A McKethan, Rockfish Co, J N Smith, J Ottarburg, J A Worth, P P J, J W Horne, Cedar Falls Co, P Taylor.

ADDRESS
OF THE
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY,
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The political aspect of the country fills the public mind with painful apprehension. The people are everywhere disturbed with the fear of some disastrous crisis. Many are alarmed for the safety of the Union. All are conscious that the sentiment of fraternity which once linked the States together, even more firmly than the compact of the Constitution itself, has been rudely shaken, and that discord has crept into the relationship of communities which should have found, both in the interests of the present and in the memories of the past, the strongest motives for mutual regard and confidence.

What has produced these general and unhappy convictions?

It has been too apparent to escape the most casual observation that, for some years past, there has been manifested a design, in the movements of influential political leaders, to force the country into an organization of parties founded on the question of slavery.

The first introduction of this subject into party politics engendered a controversy which has constantly increased in extent and bitterness, mingling with, or usurping the place of all other political questions, and giving to those party politics a greater and more dangerous vehemence. Considerations of the public welfare seem to be cast aside, to make room for wider and more unrestrained contention on this single and engrossing theme.

The two great parties in the country (the Democratic and Republican) have been the chief actors in this fatal contest, if not its authors. Whether they have always exerted themselves to allay the excitement to which it gave rise, or, on the contrary, have both of them occasionally employed it for the promotion of party purposes, it is not for us to determine. It is sufficient to note that the mind of the people has been industriously exercised by this contest to the service of sectional agitation, and that in its progress the teaching of the fathers of the republic, the lights of history, the landmarks of constitutional power, have been renounced, our old and revered traditions of policy spurned, and the welfare of the present and the hopes of the future been brought into jeopardy in the alternations of passionate challenge and defiance between the angry disputants.

It is not our purpose to arraign or to denounce either of these parties for their past errors or transgressions, but we regard it as an indisputable fact that by their conflicts they have been mainly instrumental in producing the present lamentable state of public affairs. It would be easy to establish this position by a reference to events in the recent history of the country, with which the public is but too familiar; but we purposely abstain from all comments upon them, as inconsistent with the limits of this address, and as tending to revive controversies which it is its object to allay. We will simply state, that the one, by its frequent and unnecessary intrusion of the slavery question into party politics, has exasperated sectional feeling at the North and increased the growing spirit of disunion at the South, while the other has been prompt to avail itself of these opportunities for anti-slavery agitation.

After having so long agitated the country by their reciprocal assaults, these parties are now preparing for a sectional struggle far exceeding in violence any that has yet occurred, the results of which may be disastrous to the country.

As an indication of the character of this struggle, of its objects and possible consequences, we need only point to the significant fact, that a convention has been called by one of these parties to select a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union, from which, by the necessary logic of its construction, fifteen States of that Union are excluded.

Solemnly impressed with these facts, a number of gentlemen from different parts of the country, among whom were members of the present Congress, and of Congresses of former date, recently assembled in the City of Washington to deliberate on means for averting dangers to which they may lead.

It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting, that immediate steps should be taken to organize a "Constitutional Union party," pledged to support "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws."

This organization was accordingly commenced by the appointment of a "Central Executive Committee" charged with the general direction of the party and with the preparation of an address to the people of the United States.

We need not assure you, fellow citizens, that we approach this task with diffidence and anxiety. We are aware of the difficulty which attends the endeavor, at any time, to persuade men to abandon political associations to which they are allied, either by interest or preference, and we know how much that difficulty is increased when party attachment is heightened by the ardor of expected success or inflamed by the zeal of opposition. But there are, nevertheless, junctures when honest-hearted citizens will be prepared, at any sacrifice of prejudice, or opinion, to perform this duty to their country. It is the policy of the dominant parties to underrate the real strength of those whom disapprobation, indifference, or disgust force into the position of neutrals in political warfare. The ordinary tactics of parties teach them to discourage those whom they cannot enlist. But the fact is demonstrable that the numbers who occupy this position at all times, and more especially at the present time, constitute a most influential portion of the whole people. If the investigation could be made, there is reason to believe it would result in disclosing the fact that, as parties are now constituted, little less than a million of voters will be driven out of the sphere of active participation in the coming election. The old Whig strength of the country will be found to furnish no small contribution to this mass. Even those of that association who have been induced to take sides in recent elections with one or the other of the opponent divisions, acknowledge but scant fealty to their new leaders; and the greater number of them will, it is believed, be prompt to join their old comrades in rallying to a conservative field to fight a new battle for the cause of the Constitution and the restoration of lost harmony. Large numbers of the old Democratic party, who withdrew from the line of march when they discovered it leading towards internal strife, and the assault of the traditional policy by which that party achieved its former triumphs, would, we have no doubt, supply a powerful reinforcement to the friends of the Union.

In the American party, to which the breaking up of old organizations gave birth, and which has been active in the endeavor to establish an intermediate power between the contending forces that have engrossed the field, will be found a very large element of conservative strength to increase the volume of the proposed organization.

If we add to all these that mass of quiet unobtrusive citizens, who have always shunned the turmoil of political life, content to leave the destiny of the country in the hands of those who, in the ordinary condition of the national progress, were most ambitious to assume its direction, and who have reposed such faith in the patriotism of their fellow men as to feel no concern in the question of supremacy of party, but whom the extraordinary incentives of a crisis like the present must awaken to the resolve of an effort to protect the threatened safety of the confederacy, we have elements sufficient by their combination, to form a great party, to which additional strength will be imparted by the exalted patriotism of its principles and objects. Moreover, it is only just to the two contending parties to say, that we do not despair of finding in the ranks of each, numerous individuals who, tired of intestine strife, and alarmed at the threatening aspect of affairs, will unite with the only party which holds out to the country a prospect of repose.

Can it be possible that, with so glorious a cause before us, an appeal to the patriotism of the land, founded on such inducements as the present exigency supplies, can fall upon unheeding ears, or fail to rouse the national heart to the great emprise of this commanding duty? Now, when every honest and thoughtful citizen within the broad confines of this Union, every true son of the republic at home and every brother of our lineage abroad, is filled with dismay at the sudden rupture of the national concord, can it be that the power which is able to pour oil upon the troubled waters, and bring gladness back to every good man's fireside, will withhold its hand from the labor? That this generation of American citizens, awakened by the clamor that threatens the integrity of our Union, and conscious of its faculty to command the ending of mad debate, and to re-establish the foundations of a healthful, just, and benignant administration of the duties and benefits of the Constitution, will play the sluggard in this momentous hour, and incur the everlasting shame of passively looking on upon the demolition of this fabric of confederated States? that this generation will prove itself so false to all generations to come as to permit, when it has the power to forbid, the destruction of this glorious heritage of so many millions of freemen, with such immortal memories clustering around the path of their history, with such grand hopes hovering over the career before them, the central point of so many blessings, the subject of so many prayers of the enlightened humanity of the whole world?

Let all men reflect upon the incredible folly of our quarrel.

The country is wrought into a tempest of excitement. Two great political armies are contending for mastery. Both are infuriated with a rage that threatens fearful extremes. The great mass of law-abiding citizens are looking on with amazement, and an ominous apprehension of mischief. And yet there is no danger impending over the Republic which human passions have not created, and which human wisdom may not prevent.

We have pointed out the chief source of the present agitation, and think we have sufficiently shown that neither of the two parties who are now seeking to obtain the control of the Government can be safely entrusted with the management of public affairs. The only way to rescue the country from their hands is to organize a party whose cardinal principle shall be:—To remove the subject of slavery from the arena of party politics, and leave it to the independent control of the States in which it exists, and to the unbiassed action of the judiciary;

To remove all obstacles from the due and faithful execution of the provisions for the rendition of fugitive slaves;

To cultivate and expand the resources of the country by such protection to every useful pursuit and interest as is compatible with the general welfare and equitable to all;

To maintain peace, as far as possible, and honorable relations to all nations;

To guard and enforce the supremacy of the laws by an impartial and strict administration of the powers granted by the Constitution;

To respect the rights and reverence the Union of the States as the vital source of present peace and prosperity, and surest guarantee of future power and happiness;

To teach reconciliation, fraternity and forbearance, as the great national charities by which the Union is ever to be preserved, as a fountain of perennial blessings to the people.

Let these principles be taken to the hearts of those who pledge themselves to the support of the party, and let them actuate their private life as well as their public duty.

To promote this movement, measures should be adopted with as little delay as possible, such as will afford an opportunity to the party to exert a controlling influence on the approaching election, and to select candidates upon whom its vote may be effectively concentrated.

To this end we propose that a Convention be immediately held in each State, which shall assume the duty of embodying the whole conservative strength of each in such form as shall make it most effective:

That each of these Conventions shall make a nomination of two candidates for the Presidency, (omitting to nominate a Vice President,) to be selected from those most eminent and approved in public esteem, one of which candidates, at least, shall be a citizen of some other State than that in which he is nominated:

That these two candidates from each State shall be submitted to the consideration of a General Convention, to be assembled at Baltimore, at a time that shall be designated by the National Executive Committee, which General Convention shall be empowered to select from the whole number of the nominations transmitted to it, a candidate for President and Vice President, as the candidates of the Constitutional Union party:

That this General Convention shall consist of a representation from each State, composed of the same number of members as its representation in the two houses of Congress:

That this representation of each State be chosen either by the State convention itself, or in such other manner as such Convention, in view of the shortness of the time for the proceeding, may appoint.

A Convention constituted in accordance with this plan, we think, would be satisfactory to all parts of the country, and altogether competent to the duty of a discreet and judicious selection of candidates. The people, who have so much reason, in their habitual experience of the insufficiency of Conventions, to feel no little distrust of these bodies, might prefer some other mode of nomination, if a better could now be adopted. But in the present emergency, when delay would render any attempt to make a nomination for the coming election useless, we are persuaded they will acquiesce in the plan proposed, as the best the time will allow. Such a Convention will avoid some of the objections to which the ordinary and accustomed composition of Conventions is exposed. It will be confined to the single duty of selecting the candidates from a number of eminent citizens presented by the several States as worthy of the first office in the Government; and it will, most probably, find in the concurring opinion of several State Conventions in favor of one or more individuals, a useful guide to the most acceptable nomination. And as it will be restricted in its choice to the names presented, it will under no circumstances offend the public wish by selecting candidates unknown to, or unrespected by, the country.

Whether any other principles than those we have enumerated, shall be enunciated, it will be for the Convention to determine. "Platforms" have been so frequently employed as the shallow devices of party deception, that they have come to be viewed with distrust by the people. We know of no higher and nobler aim than the restoration of peace and harmony to a divided and distracted country, and no platform more acceptable to every true patriot than "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws."

Fellow-citizens, the task that has been allotted to us is performed. We have pointed out a path by which, in our opinion, the country may be rescued from its perilous position. It is for you to determine whether you will pursue that path, or continue in one which, however the approaching struggle may terminate, may lead to victory but not to peace; to a brief cessation of strife but not to a restoration of harmony.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1860.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Ky., Chairman.
WILLIAM C. RIVES, Va.,
WASHINGTON HUNT, N. Y.,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. C.,
HENRY M. FULLER, Pa.,
JOHN P. KENNEDY, Md.,
HENRY Y. CRANSTON, R. I.,
ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, Va.,
JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Ct.,
JOHN WHEELER, Vt.,
J. MORRISON HARRIS, Md.,
LEWIS CONDICT, N. J.,
CHARLES M. CONRAD, La.,
MARSHALL P. WILDER, Mass.,
JOSHUA HILL, Ga.,
JOSEPH N. SNYDER, Ohio,
WILLIAM TEMPLE, Del.,
JOHN DUNHAM, Conn.,
JOHN A. GILMER, N. C.,
C. C. LATHROP, Pa.,
R. W. THOMPSON, Ind.,
N. W. SHELLEY, Ala.,
GEORGE BRIGGS, N. Y.,
WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, Tenn.,
WILLIAM L. TOOLE, Iowa.
JOHN WILSON, Ill.,
JERE CLEMENS, Tenn.,
E. J. WHITLOCK, N. Y.,
Committee.

FRANCIS GRANGER,
Chairman National Whig Executive Com.
JACOB BROOME,
Chairman Nat. American Executive Com.

HON. W. N. H. SMITH.—It appears that a good deal of unkind feeling has been manifested towards this gentleman, even to some degree in his own District, because that when a candidate for Speaker, he allowed Democratic members to deny, in terms most offensive to the Americans, that he had ever belonged to the American party. It was understood at the time, we believe, (certainly we so understood it,) that Mr. Smith had stated the *fact*, but that he had not employed the offensive language in which the Democrats, for sinister purposes, chose to clothe the announcement of the fact. Still it would have been better if Mr. Smith had, at the moment, disavowed that language. In a personal explanation on Tuesday last he did disavow it, and explain how it happened that he failed to do so at the moment. His statement was in substance as follows:—

Mr. Smith, of N. C., made a personal explanation in regard to certain statements as to his political sentiments and opinions, made at the time he was a candidate for Speaker. He would have corrected these statements at the time, but owing to the confusion and excitement which prevailed he did not distinctly understand them, and when he had an opportunity to see them in the official reports there had ceased to be any pressing necessity for a correction. It was true, as had been stated, that he was not and never had been a member of the American organization, having for twenty-five years been identified with the Whig party but he had never denounced and repudiated the American party and its principles. To some of the principles of that party he assented, but in so far as they were proscriptive he totally dissented from them. He read a statement of his party relations which he had then prepared to submit to the House, and which he would have so submitted had not his name been withdrawn as a candidate."

Mr. S. closed his statement as follows:—

"I am a Whig. I stand where, for more than twenty-five years, I have stood, without faltering, amid the mutations of party names and party organizations; looking upon the great interests of the country as illuminated in the light shed upon them by the master spirits of the generation of statesmen that is past, and clinging, with filial devotion, to that noble standard which so long waved over the gallant, patriotic Whigs of the school of Henry Clay.

"In that great party there was, there could be, no sectionalism. It had no double readings to its political creed. It was eminently a national party, knowing no North, South, East, or West, but co-extensive with the length and breadth of the Confederacy. With the alleged disintegration of its organized existence, the principles committed to its keeping have not perished. They still live, and are cherished in the affections of the great mass of our people. The American heart yet throbs with deeper energy of pulsation, when that name is pronounced which so often led its embattled hosts to action. The eminent nationality of purpose and principle which the favorite son of Kentucky breathed into the party, giving to it its vital energy, is still looked to to guide us safely through surrounding perils.

"I have an abiding faith in the permanency of free institutions—in the continuance of our nationality. I hope to see the ultimate triumph of the conservative sentiment which found its just expression in Henry Clay, and in his public life.

"I hope to see that vast sectional organization, held together by the single cohesion of hostility to the institutions of nearly one half of our confederated States, now brooding over the almost entire North, and smothering the generous and patriotic aspirations that struggle to break from the pressure; an organization which, in producing a natural and necessary antagonism in the South, has almost rent us in twain, and arrayed section against section in fierce conflict, threatening, in its further aggressive progress, the overthrow of our political institutions—I hope to see this organization, in all its pride of strength, crumbling and wasting before the consuming fires of popular wrath as winter snows dissolve and disappear under the returning heat of spring. I hope to witness the union of true and just men everywhere in resolute resistance to the sectional spirit which animates and directs its movements.

"When, laying aside the bitter party feuds and fierce contentions which now most unnaturally distract and divide a people, one in the glorious memories of its past, and one, it should be, in its high irrepressible aspirations for the future, the popular mind shall return to the basis of compromise which men of all parties assisted in forming in 1850; which both national conventions of 1852 approved, and adopted as the ground of a lasting peace; which constitutes the crowning glory of that pure, peaceful, just, and honorable administration, which, in the midst of a profound peace, closed with the retirement of Millard Fillmore from the public service; when, again, the conservative elements, attracted by a true devotion and love of country, shall return to this compromise, then, sir, may we hope for a restoration of that harmony and good will which were its first beneficent fruits; then will pass away the dark clouds gathering upon our horizon, and portentous of disaster and danger; then may our proud old ship, which has buffeted the surges of many storms, and yet rejoices in her compact, unbroken strength and beauty, leave the moorings to which the outer tempest had driven her for shelter from its violence, and spread her sails to favoring breezes as she starts upon her voyage over the wide ocean of national life."

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Washington, 20th inst., says,—

"Despatches from Minister Ward, received at the State Department to-day, give a flattering account of the working of the Chinese treaty. He states that the Emperor of China was anxious to grant him an interview without other ceremony than is observed in approaching the President of the United States, but the mater being submitted to the Chinese Cabinet, the Emperor was voted down by two majority."

Emigrants.—The number of alien emigrants who arrived at this port during the year 1859, was 79,329, being 733 more than in 1858, but 104,451 less than in the year 1857, and 63,090 less than 1856; whilst the proportion to the average of former years, since 1846, is much less than half. Of these emigrants, 32,752 were from Ireland, 28,270 from Germany, and 10,375 from England. *Journal of Commerce.*

Reaction in Alabama and South Carolina.—The Mobile Advertiser speaks of a strong reaction in Alabama, in favor of a conservative State policy, and a general disposition on the part of the press to condemn the action of the Montgomery Convention.

In South Carolina, an initiatory movement has already been made to secure a representation in the Charleston Convention, and since this movement is in direct opposition to the policy of the Ultraists, it is apparent that the delegation from that State will be among the most conservative in that body.—*Journal of Commerce.*

We learn from the Memphis Appeal that the bill for the expulsion of free negroes from the State of Mississippi, which passed the House of Representatives of that State, was defeated in the Senate. The Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Vigo and Europa bring European advices to Feb. 12. In political matters nothing of very striking interest had transpired. It is confirmed that the French troops in Italy have received orders to march at a day's notice, and it is supposed the occupation of Tuscany is contemplated if Piedmont continues to oppose the annexation of Savoy. Austria rejects the principal propositions of England for a settlement of the Italian question. It is supposed England will now resume her mediation between Spain and Morocco.

As to the war between these two powers, the latest news is that Tetuan had been stormed and carried by the Spaniards on the 2d inst., with great slaughter on both sides.

The Austrians continue to arrest all suspicious persons in Venetia, and send them to distant fortresses without trial.

It is reported that the Pope is about to excommunicate Victor Emanuel. The correspondent of the London Times has been ordered to quit Rome.

The Austrians are strongly fortifying Peschiera.

Commercial.—Sales of Cotton during the week 78,000 bales. The market closed quiet, and without change in rates. The stock in port was estimated at 617,000 bales, of which 477,000 were American. Rosin steady; common, 4s., 6d.; medium, 4s. 8d. a 6s. 10d.; fine 10s. Spirits Turpentine easier and more active, at 35s. 6d. a 36s. 6d.

The Wrecked European Steamer.—Two bodies have been found near the wreck of the Steamship Hungarian. The Europa reports that the Hungarian had a large cargo and thirty-five passengers.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" in Massachusetts.—The strikers in the boot, shoe and other trades are out in great force at Lynn. On Friday, great excitement prevailed, with fears of an outbreak. One hundred extra police were enrolled. The military were under arms.

Charlotte and Statesville Railroad.—The Surveyors reached this place on Saturday last, having completed a survey of the route for the section of the A. T. & O. R. R., between Charlotte and Statesville. They report, that the Road will be about 46 miles in length, and can be built more cheaply than any Railroad of the same length has been constructed in the State. Five or six contractors have gone to work on the lower end in Mecklenburg, where stock has been freely taken. *Iredell Express.*

Gold Discoveries.—We have been shown some fine specimens of gold found upon a tract of land in Union county, belonging to Sheriff Grier of this county. The specimens indicate a rich deposit of the precious metal, which will greatly enhance the value of the tract. It is in the neighborhood, we learn, of the Davis mine. *Charlotte Democrat.*

Fatal Casualty.—Mr. Sampson D. Belk, aged about 45, was killed on Friday, the 3d inst., about six miles from Monroe, in Union county, by a singular accident. He was with some hands cutting down a tree to make boards, and had thrown some cross pieces for the tree to fall upon, so that it could be better sawn, and the tree, in falling, broke the cross piece, which flew some twenty or thirty feet, and struck Mr. Belk in the head and killed him instantly, without leaving any mark of the blow. Mr. Belk was a worthy citizen, and left a widow and several children to lament his unexpected fate.— *Wades. Argus.*

Turning Back.— We saw some wagoners a few days ago, from North Carolina, much disturbed about an act or law which they have heard was recently passed at the Legislature, prohibiting them from peddling out their tobacco and other articles of produce from their wagons as they have heretofore done. They seem to have no desire to act contrary to the laws of the State in this respect, but prefer to retrace their steps, if there is any danger or even probability of their being detained or taken up. They spoke of going back. If there is a law of this kind in force, we cannot see any good that it can accomplish. *Chester Standard.*

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—In Washington City, Washington's Birth-Day, was devoted to the inauguration of a splendid Equestrian statue of Washington, executed by order of Congress, by Clark Mills, a South Carolina artist. There was a grand civic and military parade. The President, members of the Cabinet, both Houses of Congress, the Legislature of Maryland, and other bodies constituting the former division, with the New York Regiment formed the principal part of the latter. The Avenue was decorated with flags, mottoes, &c.; thousands of visitors were in the city, and the unfavorable weather only interfered to prevent the inauguration being a grand affair.

Mr. Bocock of Virginia delivered an Address. The ceremonies were concluded with the dedication of the Statue by the President, (who wore the Masonic apron and used the Masonic gavel once worn and used by Washington;) the unveiling of the Statue, followed by the national salute by the artillery in honor of the occasion.

Fire.—A fire occurred at Rocky Mount on the 5th inst., by which between 40 and 50 bales cotton were destroyed; the property of W. Battle, Esq., N. C.

SPRING STOCK FOR 1860.

THE subscribers have in Store, and are now receiving a very large

STOCK of GOODS,

in their line, direct from the Manufacturers in Europe and Importers and Agents in this Country. Among which may be found:

100 Tons of best Swedes Iron from 1¼ to 12 in.
800 Doz. Pocket Knives;
600 " Table Knives and Forks;
300 " Mill Saw and other Files;
60 " Frying Pans;
30 " Hand Saws;
25 Tons Hoop Iron;
10 " Hollow-Ware;
600 Kegs of Nails, assorted;
333 Bags of Coffee, "
19 Hhds. and 68 bbls. Sugar;
30 ½ bbls. Eagle Mill Snuff;
125 Boxes Rose Hill "
50 Kegs best Sup. Carb. Soda.

Together with a complete assortment of other articles sold in a Grocery and Hardware Store. All of which are offered to the Trade for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt dealers, at prices to compete with New York Jobbers. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1860. 94tf

NOTICE.
Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Firm of MYROVER & WIGHTMAN ceased by mutual consent on the 15th inst. The business will be settled by either partner.

HENRY L. MYROVER.
GEO. W. WIGHTMAN.

Feb'y 28, 1860. 94-3t

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general

Grocery and Produce Business,

as done by the old concern of Myrover & Wightman. The business will be done at the old stand, under the firm of MYROVER, WIGHTMAN & ROBINSON.

HENRY L. MYROVER.
GEO. W. WIGHTMAN.
JNO. H. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 23, 1860. 94-3t

REMOVAL.

I HAVE MOVED FROM MY OLD STAND
NEXT TO McLAURIN'S,
Across the street, 4 Doors above
S. J. HINSDALE & CO'S.,
WHERE I WILL BE GLAD TO SEE MY OLD FRIENDS.

J. W. HORNE.

Feb'y 21. 94-3w

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th inst., a Negro man named ABRAHAM; said negro is black, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds, has rather a pleasant countenance, always smiles and shows the upper teeth and gum when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown twilled homespun Round-about and Kersey pants, a dark vest and black wool hat. It is probable he will aim to escape to a free State, as he was taken from the jail of Pittsylvania county, Va., about three weeks ago, where he had reached in attempting to go to Ohio. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me if caught within this State, or for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him, if caught out of this State.

D. McDIARMID.

Cumberland Co., Feb'y 14. 93*4wi

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, two of the acting Justices of said County, by the oath of Wm. T. Owen, that a slave, his property, named GUILFORD, hath run away and is out, hid and lurking in swamps or some other place of concealment, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said County and State: These are, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door in the town of Clinton and two other public places in said County, and warn the said Guilford that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any person to take said slave by killing him, or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 20th February, 1860.

LUKE A. POWELL, J. P., [Seal.]
B. CRUMPLER, J. P.

DESCRIPTION.

Guilford is of a reddish color, about 26 years old, weighs about 170 or 180 pounds. The toe next the great toe on each foot is about one joint longer than the rest; has a slight defect in one eye.

50 Dollars Reward.

I will give the above reward for said negro on delivery, dead or alive, or confined alive in any jail in the State. W. T. OWEN.

Feb'y 23. 24-tf

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Its wonderful effects and consequent popularity—perhaps no article in the history of the *Materia Medica*, ever acquired the same Patronage, was subjected to the same number of severe and different tests, and met with so few failures as the Mustang Liniment. It has justly been styled a Panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, or Eruptions on Man or Beast. It is so far a medicine of surprising virtue, that Physicians are compelled to prescribe it, and from some remarkable cures of *Chronic and Distorted Rheumatic cases* it has naturally attracted much attention from the first scientific minds of the age. No family can afford to be without a bottle of the Mustang Liniment in the house. *Beware of Imitations.*

The genuine is sold by respectable dealers in all parts of the world.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

Feb. 9. 91-1*4t

Molasses! Molasses!!

I WILL buy Molasses free of commission. Send your orders to A. E. HALL,
10 North Water Street.

Wilmington, Feb'y 18, 1860. 91-i3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 37½ Acres of LAND on the Beaver Creek Road, 2½ miles from Fayetteville. 8 acres cleared and under fence, and is well suited for a Vineyard. There is a comfortable HOUSE and Kitchen for a small family on the premises, and is also a Spring of good Water convenient.

Those wishing to purchase can get a bargain by applying soon to J. W. HORNE.

Feb'y 22. 94-3t

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.
Growth of 1859.

S. J. HINSDALE & Co. have on hand a large stock of **Landreth's Garden Seeds,** warranted fresh, and for sale at wholesale and retail; among which are the following, viz:

ASPARAGUS.
BEET—
Long Blood,
Early Turnip Rooted,
White Sugar.
BEANS—
Early Six-weeks,
Valentine,
China,
Mohawk,
Large Lima.
BROCOLLI.
CABBAGE—
Extra Early York,
Oxheart,
Large York,
Early Sugar-loaf,
" Battersea,
Large Drumhead,
Flat Dutch,
Red Dutch,
Drumhead Savoy.
COLLARDS or COLEWORT.
CARROT—
Long Orange,
Early Horn.
CAULIFLOWER—Early.
CELERY—White Solid.
CORN—
Sweet or Sugar,
Tuscarora.
CRESS or PEPPERGRASS.
CUCUMBER—
Long Green,
Early Frame,
Gherkin.
EGG PLANT—
Large Purple,
Early Purple.
LETTUCE—
Early Cabbage,
Royal Cabbage,
Ice Cos.
MELON—
Mountain Sprout,
Mountain Sweet,
Nutmeg Netted,
Green Citron,
Jenny Lind Citron.
MUSTARD—
White and Brown.
OKRA.
ONION—
Silver-skin,
Wethersfield Red.
PARSLEY.
PARSNIP—Fine Sugar.
PEAS—
Landreth's Extra Early,
Early Frame,
Large Marrowfat,
Blue Imperial,
Sugar.
PEPPER—
Cayenne,
Bull Nose,
Bell shaped.
PUMPKIN.
RADISH—
Long Scarlet,
White Turnip,
Red Turnip.
RHUBARB.
SALSIFY.
SPINACH.
SQUASH—Early Bush.
TOMATO—
Large Red,
" Yellow.
TURNIP—
Early Flat Dutch,
Red Top,
Large Globe,
Ruta Baga,
Hanover.
SAGE, SUMMER SAVOY, THYME.
—ALSO—
ONION SETS—
White and Yellow.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for gratuitous distribution.

Jan'y 23, 1860. S. J. HINSDALE & CO. 85tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81llypd

NO MERCHANT

Visiting Baltimore, should fail to examine the extensive stock of

Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

offered for sale by

FRED. FICKEY & SONS, 250 Baltimore

It is one of the most extensive in this country, and proprietors are determined to compete with any stocks in Northern Cities.

Feb'y 25.

NEW GOODS.

120 WHITE Iron-Stone China Cov'd Dishes
25 do " " Chamber Sets
White Iron-Stone China Plates, Butters, &c.
A supply of white French China;
Japanned Tin Toilet Sets;
Foot Baths, Toilet Pails and Spittoons.
Best Cedar Tubs, Brass-bound Pails and Keelers, Ladled Sugar Boxes, Batter Spoons, Rattan Chairs, Basket Baskets, Fluid Wick, Knife Cleaners, large and small, Silver Soap, Spice Boxes, Earthen Spittoons, Bed Pans, Wooden Bowls, Bread Trays. Just rec'd

"THE CROCKERY STORE."

Feb'y 13. 91-tfm

GRASS SEEDS.

HUNGARIAN MILLETT.
MIXED CANARY
HERDS GRASS.
RED CLOVER.
MIXED LAWN GRASS.
WHITE CLOVE

From D. Landreth & Son. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist

Feb'y 18. 88 tf

Glue and Spirits Barrels.

CONSTANTLY on hand by E. F. MOORE.

Feb'y 20. 141-93tf

To Turpentine Distillers.

THE highest Cash price paid for SPIRITS TURPENTINE by E. F. MOORE

Feb'y 20. 141-93tf

Bacon and Corn.

2000 BUSHELS of GOOD CORN;
15,000 lbs. well-smoked BACON.
For sale by E. F. MOORE
Feb'y 20. 141-93tf

Guano! Guano!!

500 BAGS No. 1 GUANO. For sale by E. F. MOORE
Feb'y 20. 141-93tf

E. F. MOORE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND keep constantly on hand every article in the Turpentine Distillers' Line.

Feb'y 20. 141-93tf

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84tf

Kerosene Oil, light colored!

WHITE POTASH,
CONCENTRATED LEY,
FRESH CAMPHENE
BURNING FLUID,
TEAS, SPICES,
LINSEED OIL.
TRAIN OIL,
LAMP OIL,
PURE WHITE LEAD
YEAST POWDERS,
DISTILLERS' GLUE.

Just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 12, 1860 82tf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4, 8, 24 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by ¼ and ½ ounces.
Letter Scales at $1 75.
These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. prices adding expenses.
The Scales described above, always for sale by

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Agent for North Carolina.
at the "Crockery Store"

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-16m

LANDRETH'S SEEDS.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and fresh supply of

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS

comprising nearly every variety.—from the celebrated Gardens of David Landreth & Son,—which he offers wholesale or retail.

Landreth's RURAL REGISTER AND ALMANAC (1860) for gratuitous distribution.

Dec'r 1, 1859 JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist 71tf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-ilypaid.

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON

BOWMAN & MURCHISON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1860.

THE NEW PARTY MOVEMENT.—We have seldom if ever published a more important or eloquent paper than that on the preceding page emanating from a Committee of the National Conservative Union Party, among whose names will be found some of the purest men and patriots, and ablest intellects, which have adorned the annals of our country at any period of its existence. We can add nothing to the force of its simple statement of facts, or of its earnest appeals to every patriot to do his duty to his country, to himself, and to his posterity. What we *can* do, is to call upon our Opposition friends throughout the State at once to hold county meetings, appoint Delegates to District Conventions, assemble these Conventions without delay, so as to appoint, each, a Delegate and an Alternate Delegate to the National Convention. This latter body must meet very soon, probably within the next six or eight weeks. The State Convention, as will be seen, has already selected Delegates to represent the State at large, and we trust that every District will promptly follow the example.

To make a beginning, we respectfully propose—

AN OPPOSITION MEETING IN FAYETTEVILLE.

The opponents of the Democratic and Black Republican parties, in the county of Cumberland, who desire to promote the success of the National Conservative Union Party, upon the principles, and for the ends, specified in the Address of the Committee published in another part of this paper, are requested to meet in the Town Hall, Fayetteville, on Monday Evening the 5th of March, at 7 o'clock. Feb'y 27.

THE CONVENTION.—In our Thursday's issue we gave a hurried account of the organization of the Opposition State Convention on the preceding day. To-day we give the proceedings of Thursday. The results were, in brief—

1st. The nomination of JOHN POOL, Esq., of Pasquotank county, as the candidate for the office of Governor;

2d. The nomination of Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, and Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, of New York, as Statesmen either of whom would be a fit nominee for the first or second office in the gift of the Nation;

3d. The approval of the plan of organization, and the high and patriotic purposes, of the National Union Party, whose Address will be found in another part of this paper;

4th. The appointment of Delegates and Alternate Delegates on the part of the State at large to a National Convention of that Party; and of Candidates for Presidential Electors for the State at large;

5th. The recommendation of a State Convention, on the Federal Basis, to amend the Constitution so as to equalize taxation, with discriminations in favor of the industrial interests of the State.

These objects were accomplished, not with perfect unanimity in all cases, it is true, but with a nearer approach to unanimity than could have been hoped for under all the circumstances.

There were, for instance, Delegates whose choice for Governor was one or another eminent individual in preference to Mr. Pool. But, either because it was known that these individuals would be constrained to decline the nomination, or because it was unknown whether they would or could accept it, they were, one after another, in effect dropped, before that subject came up, and so when the question did arise, there was almost if not quite perfect unanimity in favor of Mr. Pool.

In regard to the nomination of Gov. Hunt there was a hearty assent; but that of our own Graham was received with an enthusiasm which endorsed and justified every word of the compliments showered upon him with such rich and elegant profusion in the resolution reported by the Committee.

On the question of taxation, after a full and free discussion at an informal meeting on Wednesday night, a very large majority decided in favor of the principle incorporated in the resolutions; and among those voting for it were a number of Eastern counties, whilst a few votes were cast against it from the West. So that it is not now a merely sectional question between the Eastern and Western portions of the State, and every day's discussion and reflection will make it less and less so. It was put, as all such questions should be, upon the simple grounds of *equality* and *right*—grounds upon which even the opponents of a change were obliged to give their own *individual* assent. It was most ably advocated by Mr. Badger, Gen. Dockery, V. C. Barringer, and others. There were two striking reminiscences of North Carolina legislation which we ought not to omit to mention. One, that the first revenue law passed by the State government (in 1777,) was based upon the principle now contended for, lands and negroes being the first and chief objects of taxation. This law, which may be found in Iredell's collection of statutes, 1791, remained in force, unaltered, during the whole subsequent period of the Revolution. The other fact to which we allude was, that until within a late period, within the memory of many present, lands were taxed per acre, as negroes still are per capita, without reference to valuation. When the gross inequality of this system became too manifest to be longer tolerated, and an attempt was made to change the law, the change was resisted, as a change of the negro tax is now resisted. But, being founded upon the great principles of equality and justice, it prevailed, and so perfectly satisfied are the people with the change, that probably not one in a thousand would dream of a return to the old system, and scarcely one in a hundred of those now upon the stage are aware that so unjust a system ever prevailed. Under it, immense bodies of land which any one might enter on payment of five cents per acre, were liable to as much tax per acre as lands worth a hundred dollars per acre. The owner of the poor five cent lands, the sand-hills in this part of the State for instance, were required to pay, in proportion to the value of their property, two thousand times as much tax as the owners of land worth a hundred dollars per acre. No wonder that such an unjust law was abolished. No wonder that the man cannot be found who would advocate its restoration.

Another strong point was urged. The fanatics contend that slaves are *persons*, not *property;* and by taxing them per capita, as now, we give some plausibility to the idea. By the proposed change, we shall maintain the principle, for which we all contend, that they are *property*, for we shall tax them *as such*.

But even these considerations, powerful as they are, are insignificant in comparison with the duty of laying the burdens of taxation upon all alike, in proportion to their ability to bear them, and to the measure of protection which they receive from the government which is upheld by the revenue thus derived. Now the slaveholder derives quite as much protection, and is quite as able to pay for it, as the landholder, each in proportion to his interest. And there can be *no reason* (since the Democrats have, by abolishing the freehold qualification, broken down the compromise of the Constitution in consideration of which the landed interest agreed to the present inequality) why the owner of $10,000 worth of slaves should pay only five or six dollars a year of taxes, whilst the owner of $10,000 worth of lands should be required to pay twenty dollars a year. No fair and honest mind, it seems to us, can desire to profit under such an unequal system.

After all, the change will be scarcely felt in either section, or by any person. Most landholders are slaveholders, and *vice versa*. If more revenue will be raised from the tax on slaves, less will be required to be raised from lands; and thus there will scarcely be a perceptible difference. Nor will it be otherwise to any material extent between the East and the West. The East now pays much the larger portion of the public revenue, and it will continue to pay the larger portion, and for the very sufficient reason that the East is vastly more wealthy, and thus more able to pay, and of right required to pay.

We will only add at present, upon this subject, that the decision of the Convention accords with our own settled convictions of right. We will take an early occasion to develop our views more fully.

As to the candidate for Governor, we have a very slight personal knowledge of him; but are assured from so many quarters in which we have confidence that he is a true man, an able, fearless, persevering, indomitable advocate of Whig principles, that we shall give him our hearty support, and claim from our friends their efforts and their votes, to assist in restoring to able and safe hands the administration of our State government. Let us, each for himself, do his duty to his country, and we have reason to hope that victory awaits us.

Besides the names mentioned above, the Convention was addressed, often eloquently, by R. H. Smith of Halifax, D. D. Ferebee of Camden, Gov. Graham, Henry Walser of Davidson, H. K. Nash of Orange, Jas. W. Hinton of Pasquotank, Gov. Manly, Mr. Rayner, W. J. Ellison of Beaufort, Tod R. Caldwell of Burke, Hon. Sion H. Rogers, L. C. Edwards of Granville, Jas. A. Long of Guilford, Alfred G. Foster of Randolph, Josiah Turner, Jr. of Orange, Hon. N. Boyden, Fred'k Grist of Beaufort, J. W. Syme of Wake, and perhaps others, while we were not present, or whose names we have forgotten, as we took no notes.

The Hon. Mr. Vance, Member of Congress from the Mountain District, twice addressed the Convention, upon call, when informally assembled. His reputation as a popular orator induced all to desire to hear him, and his speeches were greeted with frequent and great applause.

CONGRESS.—There was no session on Wednesday. On Thursday nothing (save speechmaking) occurred in the Senate; and in the House four ineffectual ballots for printer consumed the session. On Friday, Mr. Wigfall offered a resolution in the Senate authorising the Texas Rangers to be called into service on the Rio Grande. In the House, three more votes for printer. Both Houses adjourned to this day.

MISDIRECTED LETTERS.—We lately noticed the recovery of a valuable letter which had been directed by the writer here to Wilmington instead of Raleigh. We hear to-day of another case. A letter containing a check and note worth thousands of dollars has been returned from the Dead-Letter office. It had been directed to Wilmington instead of Greensborough.

A little more carefulness on the part of writers would save themselves, their correspondents, and the Postmasters, from a deal of anxiety, and the Postmasters from a deal of undeserved censure.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The mails to Cheraw and to Fair Bluff will hereafter leave here on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday (instead of Sunday) at 1 P. M. And arrive on Monday (instead of Tuesday,) Thursday and Saturday. Business community take notice.

SPERLING.—A letter from a friend in New York informs us that this absconding debtor owed $1400 to the house with which he was connected and that he owes $10,000, if not more, in New York. We also hear of debts in Philadelphia and Baltimore. So that in all we would not be surprised if he has left debts to the amount, in the aggregate, of $50,000, by far the largest part of which sum he must have carried off in cash.

A COMMON OCCURRENCE.—It is well known that runaway negroes often pass for free in our towns and villages. We see in the Wadesborough Argus an account of the arrest of a fellow named Peter, belonging to Jas. H. McQueen, Esq. of Robeson county, who ranaway about a year ago, and has been working for some time on the railroad in Anson, passing as a free man named David Jackson, and having a forged pass, which he says was written for him by an Irishman, a linen table cloth peddler, whom he met, traveling on foot, between Robeson county and Rockingham, in March 1859. Mr. McQueen has recovered his man.

DIVIDENDS.—The old Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 25 per cent. of its capital, payable on the first Monday of April next.

STATE BONDS.—Mr. Treasurer Courts advertises for sale $300,000 of State Bonds, to pay off a like amount of bonds now maturing.

OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.

There is nothing of interest to add to Wednesday's proceedings as published in the last Observer, except that the following additional Delegates subsequently appeared:

Davidson—B A Kittrell.
Franklin—J G Finch.
Granville—Wm Harris, W G Davis.
Greene—George Kilpatrick.
Johnston—Dr John B Beckwith, W H Avera, Dr John R Thompson, Lucian H Sanders, Dr J T Leach.
Nash—Joshua Watson.
Orange—J M Wolf.
Rowan—H C Jones.
[Making in all 53 counties and 257 Delegates.]

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

On Thursday at 11 o'clock, Mr. Nash of the 4th District presented the report of the business Committee, which, after an eloquent speech from Mr. Nash, was read by T. R. Caldwell, Esq., as follows:

WHEREAS, The present Democratic party, having been in power, for several years, and having abused the trust confided in it, this Convention believes that the time has come when every patriotic citizen should take prompt and efficient action towards a sound and thorough reformation in public affairs.

The party in power is responsible for the present deplorable condition of the country. At the expiration of the term of Millard Fillmore, it was with an overflowing treasury, peaceful and prosperous at home, and regarded with respect and confidence abroad. It is now with a bankrupt treasury, divided by internal dissensions, disgraced by exposed corruptions, and watched by foreign nations with jealousy and distrust.

To the practices of those who have controlled the government, in the intervening period, the people must look for the source of these misfortunes.

Under the prestige of a name, they have violated the fundamental doctrines and distinctive principles which they were pledged to support. Instead of "economy in the public expenditures," they have increased the expenses of the government from fifty to over eighty millions of dollars a year, supporting the treasury, in time of peace, by repeated loans and by the issue of treasury notes.

Instead of "States Rights," they have put forth the arm of the general government to control State elections, employing the corrupting power of Executive patronage and encouraging lawlessness and fraud.

Instead of a "strict construction of the Constitution," they have made the most extraordinary and alarming propositions to place unusual and dangerous powers in the hands of the Executive—that millions might be at his disposal—that the army and navy might be so far at his command as to give him virtually the war-making power—demands which, if acceded to, would endanger the liberties of the people and, sooner or later, become subversive of the institutions under which we live.

They have practiced bold and unblushing corruption in the various departments of the government, and have encumbered the mails with one-sided and exciting publications, to turn public attention from their conduct, and mislead the people into the support of their schemes, for the purpose of prolonging their party ascendancy and perpetuating their power.

To the same end they have welcomed into their ranks and taken under their especial protection agitators and disturbers of the public peace, in every section and of every shade of political faith, regardless alike of the demands of justice and the safety of the republic.

They have encouraged foreign emigration without reference to character or class—and when landed on our shores, they have openly courted foreign refugees, criminals and paupers, and marshalled them into their party ranks to be conducted to the ballot box contrary to the laws of the land, to stifle the voice of American citizens and rob them of their dearest birthright.

To carry elections they have let out the contracts of the government to influential favorites, at exorbitant rates, left the laws unexecuted, paralyzed the arm of public justice and countenanced force and fraud.

They have checked the development of the national resources, and made us dependent on foreign nations for the most common articles of consumption, until financial and commercial distress is reported from every quarter.

They have kept up a systematic agitation of the dangerous and exciting question of slavery, adopting deceptive and double-meaning platforms on the subject, and by the operation of an adroit political machinery, have aroused popular excitement, whenever their purposes might require it, upon false and designed issues, and have then practiced upon the fears of the people to betray their principles and interests.

They have annulled long established compromises between the conflicting interests of different sections, broken down the great landmarks of policy erected by our fathers, and left the public councils blundering in darkness and uncertainty.

By urging sectionalism on the South they have fostered sectionalism in the North, until they have built up a powerful Northern party, which they have not scrupled to encourage by accusing some of the best and purest among Southern men of affiliation with its views and purposes.

They have converted the halls of the national Congress into a theatre for the contests of the gladiators of faction, seeking to take the control of political affairs from the conservative masses, and to place it in the keeping of an oligarchy of mercenary office seekers, who, however the feelings of the people may revolt, demand obedience to the martial law of their party discipline.

In North Carolina they have attempted to make their party creed a part of the teaching of youth, by electing partisan Trustees of our University, and by secret caucuses excluding from participation in the management of the institution, all whose subserviency to the behests of party could in any wise be doubted; Therefore,

Resolved, That against such practices and such organizations, a free people, jealous of liberty, ought to raise the voice of condemnation and the stout arm of determined resistance; and that conservative citizens in every section of the State, who love their country better than party, acknowledging no allegiance but to the constitution and the laws, should rally under the honored flag of the Union, and unite for the preservation of the cherished institutions of liberty, pledging themselves to carry out the following platform of political principles.

1. There should be an honest and faithful administration of the general government, separating its appointments and contracts from political bribery, and arresting the present profligacy and corruption.

2. The control of the Senate over the treaty-making power of the President ought to be ever carefully preserved by that body as well in substance as in form, and the public treasure and the war power of the government ought with the just jealousy of a free people to be kept in the hands of Congress.

3. The appointments to office should be of faithful and efficient men, and not of mere partisans who, for years past, have occupied some of the most prominent stations, to the dishonor of the nation and the imminent danger of our cherished institutions.

4. The rights of American citizens, whether native or naturalized, should be protected from aggression, and the national honor preserved, by fulfilling all our obligations to other governments, and by demanding and enforcing a fulfilment of theirs to us.

5. New States should be admitted into the Union without regard to the establishment or rejection of slavery in their constitutions.

6. The present laws of Congress on the subject of slavery should be adhered to—and all further agitation of the question withdrawn from the arena of national politics, and the whole subject left to the uninterrupted control of the people among whom it exists.

7. Feelings of fraternity and good neighborhood should be encouraged among the States, and the aggressions of one upon another should be repulsed and punished. That notwithstanding the recent outrage in the invasion of a neighboring State by a band of fanatics, with the intent to excite a servile insurrection, and the delinquencies of certain Northern States, in not fulfilling the covenants of the Federal Constitution in relation to the institution of slavery in the Southern States, we still regard "the preservation of the General Goverum't in all its constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad," and that we do not acquiesce in the necessity for a dissolution of the Union as a remedy for grievances now existing, or that in our belief are likely to occur.

8. That we yield to no portion of our fellow citizens in our determination to maintain our common rights in slave property, and this can be better effected within the Union than by its destruction. When aggressions upon these rights are committed within our own borders, the remedy is in our own hands; and the noble example of Virginia in the recent execution of justice upon the invaders of her soil, will, we trust, render far distant the day which shall witness another such expedition for assassination, insurrection and treason. When the perpetrators of injury do not venture within our limits, as in cases of seducing and aiding escapes, transmitting incendiary publications and refusing and resisting the capture and restoration of fugitives, the remedies in practice are not so effectual as we could wish, and in good faith have a right to demand; but it is difficult to perceive how they would be made more so by converting the present frontier of Free States into a foreign frontier, by surrendering the right to redress for injuries of this nature in the Courts of the United States, the power to demand the surrender of fugitives from justice by the Governors of States, and the right to the capture and return of fugitive slaves, with all the force and at the expense of the United States.

9. That in our opinion much relief may be obtained against such injuries by a revision of the police laws of the Southern States, and that whenever these frontier States shall find annoyances to their proper enjoyment of this species of property calling for redress by force, we shall be ready to hearken to their voice, and to make their cause our own.

10. That in States which have violated the Federal Constitution by statutes designed to nullify the laws of the United States for the arrest and return to their owners of fugitive slaves, the Federal law should be maintained by the vigorous punishment of all persons guilty of this violation, such State laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

11. That we reaffirm our long cherished opinions in favor of the distribution of the public lands, or their proceeds, among all the States of the Union, as more than ever desirable as a relief to the people of this State against the present burdens of taxation.

12. The internal improvements of North Carolina should be fostered and prosecuted as rapidly as the resources and financial condition of the State will permit, without burdening the people with taxation or injuring the public credit.

WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State:

1. Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State to be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

2. That the proscriptive policy of the Democratic party of this State in excluding from the judicial office as well as from all places of honor and trust, all who do not subscribe to the behests of party, meets our decided condemnation.

3. That an executive committee of eight persons, one from each Congressional District, be appointed by this Convention to confer with our friends throughout the State and Union as to the best mode of carrying out the objects of this Convention.

Messrs. Smith and Ferebee of the 1st District stated their non-concurrence in the resolution as to equal taxation and protested against its adoption.

Mr. Badger was called upon and responded briefly; first as to national politics, and concluding with an argument in favor of equal taxation, clear, convincing, and incontrovertible.

The resolutions, except that relating to State taxation, were then passed unanimously, and after a little more talking the taxation resolution passed with but few dissenting votes.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Nash, from the business Committee, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention will appoint two delegates at large to represent this State in the General Convention of the National Union Party, to be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President for the ensuing term, and do recommend to the people in each Congressional District to choose a delegate to the said Convention.

Resolved, That we will cordially support any Conservative National Union candidates whom the said Convention may nominate, but in the mean time, and subject to the decision of the Convention, propose to the conservative men of the nation, the name of our fellow-citizen, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, as eminently worthy to fill the highest office in the nation. The son of a revolutionary officer, he has inherited the patriotic devotion of his sire—with a clear head, an honest heart, well informed on public affairs, inflexibly just, firm in his opinions, true to his friends, without enmity against his opponents, and fully embued with love to the Union, loyal to the Constitution, and at the same time cherishing his native State with the devoted affection of a son, a hater of all corrupt means and appliances in public and private life, pure in his character from even the appearance of blemish, he possesses every quality which may dignify the highest station and give assurance of a wise, faithful and honest exercise of its powers.

Resolved, That as our second choice for the Presidency, we recommend to the National Union Convention the Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, of New York.

The same gentleman, from the same Committee, reported: State Delegates to the National Convention, Gov. Morehead and Mr. Rayner; Alternates, Hon. R. S. Donnell and Hon. N. Boyden. Presidential Electors for the State at large, Mr. Badger and Dr. R. K. Speed of Elizabeth City. Ratified.

NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Smith of Halifax offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole country are due to the Opposition members of Congress from this State, for their persistent and patriotic efforts to organize the House of Representatives.

Discussion ensued between Messrs. Smith, Rayner, Badger, and others, and the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock without deciding it.

[Coming up in the afternoon, Mr. Rayner offered a substitute which, after considerable discussion, was rejected by a large majority, and the original resolution adopted with, we believe, two votes in the negative.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention proceeded to choose a candidate for Governor. Messrs. John Pool, E. G. Reade, and O. P. Meares were put in nomination. No one could state whether either of the last two would accept—(Mr. Reade's health is so bad that he had positively declined the use of his name)—their names were withdrawn, and Mr. Pool nominated by acclamation.

Messrs. Hinton of Pasquotank and Walser of Davidson spoke in response to the nomination.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A recess was had for the appointment by the District Delegations of members of the Executive Committtee, as follows:—

1*st District*—Jas. W. Hinton, Elizabeth City.
2*nd* " —Hon. R. S. Donnell, Washington.
3*rd* " —Dan'l. L. Russell, Brunswick Co.
4*th* " —Hon. Sion H. Rogers, Raleigh.
5*th* " —James A. Long, Greensborough.
6*th* " —D. H. Starbuck, Salem.
7*th* " —Rufus Barringer, Concord.
8*th* " —Gen. S. F. Patterson, Caldwell Co.

Mr. Hale stated the great inconvenience resulting from the imposssibility of assembling these gentlemen from distant parts of the State at all times when their services were important, and moved the appointment of four others living in Raleigh or on the lines of Railroad leading to that place. Carried. And the President appointed Messrs. H. K. Nash of Hillsborough, K. P. Battle of Raleigh, J. J. Davis of Franklin, and W. F. Collins of Granville.

The usual resolutions of thanks were adopted, the President responding happily to that in relation to himself, and the Convention adjourned.

A very large meeting in the Commons' Hall at night was addressed by Messrs. Boyden, Dockery, Vance, Smith of Halifax, Long of Randolph, Hinton, and others whom we did not hear.

They have engrafted an *ad valorem* plank in their platform, which goes for taxing everything from the dozen eggs under the old widow's hen to the little negroes in the cradle and the old negro in crutches.—*Raleigh Press.*

We hope the Press will not be alarmed about its eggs. It has been misinformed. As to the little negroes and the old ones "in crutches," if they are worthless, or a burden, they too will escape taxation. If valuable, ought they to be exempt?

The Virginia Whig Convention met on Wednesday last. It was very largely attended, and we see that among its orators were such distinguished men as Messrs. Goggin, Stuart, Ridgeway, Botts, Pendleton, and others. More than a thousand delegates were present.

The Convention unanimously disapproved of the "Southern Conference," recommended by South Carolina; and agreed to send delegates to the Union Conservative Convention at Baltimore.

SOUTH CAROLINA NON-INTERCOURSE WITH NORTH CAROLINA.—We have not yet seen the South Carolina law which has been understood as excluding North Carolina wagoners from selling their produce in that State, nor has any paper that we have seen given a definite idea of its provisions, in answer to the repeated calls for information. A Bennettsville paper says,—

"It is evident, on reading the act, that the *unmanufactured* products of any of the States or Territories are not intended to be brought under the provisions of this act. *Flour* and *tobacco* may come under the head of manufactured articles, and whiskey *most undoubtedly;* but the sale of wheat, oats, potatoes, fruit trees, live stock, &c., is not intended to be restricted by this act. The main objects of the law, as we conceive them to be, are to put a stop to the incursions of Yankee drummers and North Carolina whiskey wagons."

If such be the "main objects of the law," it appears to us that it would have been well to express them in language that might be understood, if not by common people, at least by South Carolina lawyers. But it appears that North Carolina wagoners did not feel at liberty, or were not allowed, to sell bacon, flour, oats, and such things, after taking the opinion and advice of a highly respectable lawyer at Bennettsville. We have no intention to take up the cudgels in favor of "North Carolina whiskey wagons," but we think that the South Carolinians may "go farther and fare worse." The "blue head," "r. g." strychnine stuff that they buy from the North is not to be compared with that made in North Carolina—at least so say those who ought to know.

In addition to the above, we have received a handbill from Cheraw, signed by twenty-one merchants and others of that place, who say,—

"The undersigned Merchants and citizens of this town, take this method of informing all persons having any kind of produce, such as Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c., &c., for sale, that the intention of said law is only against Hawkers and Peddlers, and not against Planters and Farmers, and further guarantee all persons selling their produce in this town against any Fine or Tax for such sales made to our merchants."

And finally, we have the following from a very intelligent Planter of Anson county:—

SOUTH CAROLINA AND ITINERANT TRADERS.

EDITORS OBSERVER:—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, in a late issue of that paper, writing from Yorkville on the subject of the King's Mountain Rail Road, says of that enterprise:

"We learn a project is afoot to extend the road towards the North Carolina line, but "Old Rip" is too selfish to grant an extension, and, I suppose, to that we must attribute the exclusion of itinerant traders, whereby we are deprived of flour, tobacco, krout, bacon, chestnuts, and—whiskey."

Then there *is* an act imposing a tax on North Carolina produce sold in South Carolina. And the reason of it is, "Old Rip's selfishness" in declining to be further phlebotomized, thinking, rightly enough, that the process of depletion has been carried quite as far as a sound state of body will warrant. Let us see what is likely to be the result of this retaliatory legislation.

Anson county has been for a long series of years trading to Cheraw. She has produced, for the last ten years, an average of fifteen or twenty thousand bales of cotton. Besides, she has always sold at that market, her surplus of flour, corn, meal, oats, &c. She has also generally bought her supplies from the merchants of that place. She finds Cheraw a good market and Cheraw merchants find her people good customers. This business intercourse, so long kept up, has been of mutual advantage. Is it to be interrupted at this late day, by a discrimination against us? Has South Carolina reflected how much she is indebted to these "itinerant traders" in swelling the list of her exports? And does she desire to drive them to other markets? If so, I for one, shall be happy to second her efforts, in persuading my fellow-citizens of the border counties (all of which are cotton-producing) to try Charlotte, Salisbury and Fayetteville. The completion of the W. C. & R. R. R. in a year or two, will give them an additional, and perhaps better, market at Wilmington.

It will form quite an episode in the history of the cotton trade in Cheraw and Camden, the coming season, when North Carolina wagons are *boarded* in the streets and duties exacted for the privilege of selling! I would suggest for the benefit of the ascetic Carolinians, that the *krout* man be allowed to pay in *kind*.

Will the Cheraw and Charleston papers enlighten us as to the act and its *provisions*. (Not intending to play upon the word, but *'tis* a funny subject.) We may be in the dark—hope we are, for the credit of our sister State.

PLANTER.

Wadesboro', Feb'y 21, 1860.

UNION MEETINGS AND CLUBS.—A great meeting, connected with the National Conservative Union Party movement, was held in New York, on Tuesday night last. Gen. Scott was present and was repeatedly honored with cheers. Patriotic speeches were made by several gentlemen. It was stated that National Union Clubs have already been established in about half the wards in the city, and the movement is progressing.

In Massachusetts there are already about 80 such Clubs.

MARRIED.

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. FRED. J. HILL, of Mississippi, to Miss SARAH L. WATTERS, of Wilmington.

In Brunswick county, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. DAVID S. COWAN, of Wilmington, to Miss SARAH, daughter of the late George Saunders, Esq., of Newbern.

In Columbus county, on the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. Jesse Jones, by A. J. Troy, Esq., Mr. JESSE M. ASKEW, late of Savannah, Geo., to Miss ANN JONES, of Columbus county.

At St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the 20th inst., by Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, Rev. THOMAS G. HAUGHTON, Rector of St. Luke's, to Mrs. ANN PARKER.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on Monday last, Mr. DANIEL GRAHAM, in the 84th year of his age.

In Union county, on the 15th inst., Col. JAMES A. DUNN, in the 67th year of his age.

Threshing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined improved

Thresher and Winnower,

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y. These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 250 bushels wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.

PRICES AT THE SHOP, viz:

Railway Chain Horse Power,	$120
Lever, (superior,)	100
Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower,	125

Terms cash, or approved note on interest.
Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.
Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad Depot at the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added. Address,

J. B. TROY, Troy's Store.
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville.

Feb'y 25, 1860. 95*4m

PRESIDENTIAL.—The N. Y. Tribune has abandoned Seward, and openly advocates the election of Edward Bates, of Missouri, to the Presidency.

South Carolina and the Charleston Convention.—A meeting at Charleston on Thursday night on the subject of the Charleston Convention was well attended. It was unanimously resolved that it was right and proper that South Carolina should be represented, and that a State convention be held in Columbia to nominate delegates.

Baltimore for Douglas.—The Democratic Convention has elected Douglas delegates to Charleston.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.—The Michigan Democratic State Convention met at Detroit on the 22d. The resolutions adopted reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, present Mr. Douglas as the choice of Michigan for the Presidency; denounce the present and past Administrations, &c.

Wisconsin Democratic Convention.—The Wisconsin Democracy assembled at Madison on the 22d. Resolutions strongly approving the course of Senator Douglas were adopted almost unaminously.

New Jersey National Union Convention.—The State convention of the national union party met at Trenton on the 22d. Delegates to the National Convention were appointed; and resolutions in favor of the Union, against the sectionalism of the republican party, and in favor of the formation of a Union party in every State, were adopted.

Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.—The Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg on the 22d. Gen. Simon Cameron was nominated for President.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb'y 27.

BACON,	12 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a —	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	14½ a 15	Cuba	28 a 33
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	18 a 20	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10¾ a 00	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	9½ a 10¼	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	0 00 a 1 50
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	105 a	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	70 a 0 75
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 90
Family	6 50 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	70 a 0 80
Super.	6 25 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	6 00 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 75 a 0 00	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 05 a 1 10	Coffee	10½ a 11
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	60 a 70	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	90 a 95	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 30 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	1 74 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6¼	Hard	1 15 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	40 a 41

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Cotton—Receipts large; has a declining tendency.
Flour—Firm at quotations; very little coming in.
Spirits Turpentine—No change; receipts light.
Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 25, 1860.

Turpentine, Yellow 2 80, Virgin 2 24, Hard 1 65. Spirits 43. Rosin, Common 1 15. Tar 1 90 to 1 95. Bacon, N. C. Hog round 14½. Flour, State super 6 75, family $7. Lard, N. C. 11½. Molasses, new from wharf at 27 to 29 in hhds., 33 in bbls. Timber $5 to $11. Last sales of Cotton at 10¾ for middling. Corn 80. Hay $1. Salt 80. No. 1 Rosin 1 25 to $2.

At New York, Cotton dull; sales on Friday 2,000 bales and on Thursday 1400 bales at a decline; middling uplands 11¼. Southern Flour 5 60 to 5.75. Spirits dull at 46½ to 47.

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

THE Plantation on Cape Fear River, known as the Col. Ashe place. These lands are without doubt the most valuable on the Cape Fear. They are located nine miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the Cape Fear, contain 702 acres, most admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, oats and wheat. Men of acknowledged judgment say it will average 30 to 50 bushels of corn to the acre; about 200 acres are cleared, and it will produce 100 bales of cotton, besides provisions for the force.

The uncleared land cannot be surpassed any where, and will yield 50 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre, and as much Cotton as any in this country; situated within 9 miles of the best market in the State, with Steamboat navigation to either Fayetteville or Wilmington; with richness of soil seldom equalled—never surpassed, makes the most VALUABLE and DESIRABLE FARM in the State.

In connection with the above, I offer 208 acres of LAND on West side of Cape Fear, known as the "White Lands," just opposite the above. I will sell the above lands on the most favorable terms; a bargain may be had. If not disposed of sooner, they will be sold at AUCTION, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on May 8th, 1860. As to quality of Land, I refer to Col. Waddill, Messrs. John Waddill, A. A. McKethan, David Murphy and Thomas S. Lutterloh.

A. N. McDONALD.

Feb'y 27, 1860. 95-3t

Country Residence at Auction.

WILL be offered for sale at Auction, on Tuesday the 6th March, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, that desirable place known as "CHELSEA," the residence of the late Hon. Henry Potter, containing 10 acres of land, with two tenements and all necessary out-houses, in good repair. Half or more of the land is cleared and under fence, with several good springs and an excellent well of water. Also, fruit trees, grape vines, and a beautiful Flower Garden.

This is one of the most pleasant residences in the vicinity of Fayetteville, 2¼ miles from the Market House, and in an excellent neighborhood. Persons wishing to purchase can inquire of the subscriber.

M. A. POTTER.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Feb'y 27. [Town papers Weekly ts.] 95ts

GUANO AT AUCTION!!

WILL be sold on Wednesday, March 7th, 1860, at the Warehouse on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, at 11 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern,

475 Bags Wet Peruvian Guano.

Farmers would do well to attend this sale.
Terms Cash.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Feb'y 25. 95-ts
Pres. and Weekly Car. ts.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, between the Market House and Haymount, a GOLD NECKLACE and CROSS. The above reward will be paid to any one leaving it at this Office.

Feb'y 27. 95-2tpd

Fish! Fish!!

NO. 1 MACKEREL, in bbls., half bbls., qr. bbls. and kits.
No. 3 ditto.
No. 1 extra MESS SHAD, in half bbls.
No. 1 " WHITE FISH, do.
No. 1 SALMON, in kits.
HERRING, in bbls. and half bbls.
Call at D. & W. McLAURIN'S.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 27, 1860. 95-3t

FOR RENT,

UNTIL the 1st Jan'y 1861, the HOUSE on Haymount known as the McLean House. For further particulars apply to A. W. STEEL

Feb'y 27, 1860. 95-3tpd

Don't Fail to Read This!

THIS notice is for the benefit of all persons that wish to have their Clothing made to order. All Garments warranted to give satisfaction. Don't defer leaving your measures with me later than Wednesday.

A. J. WOODWARD.

Feb'y 25. 1t

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

MALE AND FEMALE, FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C.
Rev. T. S. Whittington, A. M., Principal.
Miss D. M. Whittington, Principal of Female Department.

THE third session of these Schools will open the 3d January 1860, and continue 21 weeks. Students will be charged from entrance to the close of the term, without deduction except in cases of serious sickness. Board, $6 per month. Tuition in the English branches, from $8 to 12 50 per session. Dead languages, 15 00. French, $6. Music on Piano, $20. All other extras equally low. Contingent fee, $1. Half the tuition in advance, the other at the close of the session. The schools are situated in different parts of the village, so as to prevent confusion, and secure discipline and diligence in study. Students coming by railroad should stop at High Point, a distance of 12 miles from the schools, where private conveyance can be had. Those coming to Danville, Va., take the stage via Greensborough, N. C.

For particulars, address the Principal at Kernersville, N. C.

Dec'r 22, 1859. 77tf*

EDINBORO' ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on Monday Jan'y 23d 1860.

Rev. Paul Kistler, A. M., Principal, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages and English Literature.

Rev. P. H. Scovell, Associate Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Chirography and Vocal Music.

We design to make this a permanent School of high grade for young Ladies and Gentlemen.

We have secured comfortable buildings for the present session and our new buildings will be completed if possible by the opening of the second Session, July 9th, 1860. Our government will be *mild* but *firm*. Great care will be taken to guard the morals of students, and none will be retained who do not sustain a good character.

Board can be obtained in good families at $7 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

Tuition, Primary per session of 21 weeks,	$6 00
Common English,	8 00
Higher English and Mathematics,	12 00
Latin and Greek,	15 00
Hebrew, extra,	5 00
German, "	3 00

☞ Tuition charged from time of entering, unless in case of protracted sickness. ☜

For further particulars address Messrs. C. W. Wooley, E. G. L. Barringer, Wm. B. Ingram and Jas. M. Lilly.

All business communications should be addressed to Rev. P. H. Scovell, Edinboro', Montgomery Co., N. C.

PAUL KISTLER.
P. H. SCOVELL.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89*4tpd

THE COPPER TOE!
A NEW ERA IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY!

IT IS well known that Children and Youth usually wear out their Boots and Shoes at the toe, in a few weeks—sometimes in a few days. Buy them with

Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tips,

and you will save *Two-Thirds* of the expense of supplying your children with shoes.

This invention enables us to offer to the public Boots and Shoes, that

NEVER WEAR OUT AT THE TOES.

We have hundreds of Testimonials from Parents who have bought them, showing that on the average, *one pair of Shoes with the Tips*, will for children, *wear as long as THREE PAIR WITHOUT*, and for Misses, Boys and Youths, they will **wear at least twice as long,** while

THE COST IS BUT A TRIFLE MORE.

This statement is made with entire confidence in its strict truth, as it is based on a careful examination of the *Facts*, in an experience of more than two years, which has *Proved* that these *Copper toed Shoes* have, on an average, worn at least *three times* as long as the old style, and as the cost is but a *Trifle more*, the importance of this invention to all having little feet to protect, will at once be seen.

This invention is also important as a protection against the cutting of the *Prairie Grasses*, also for *Miners'* and *Plantation* use, and all occupations where the toes of the Boots or Shoes are particularly liable to be cut or worn.

CHASE, McKINNEY & MOORS,
Owners of the Patent.

FOR SALE BY THE DEALERS GENERALLY.
February 17. 93-*3mos

FAUST, WINEBRENER & CO.,
No. 49 North Third Street, above Market,
PHILADELPHIA,

Invite the attention of their friends and buyers to their large Stock of

HARDWARE, GUNS, &c.,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

Unsurpassed for variety, at the very lowest prices. Orders by mail solicited.

Jan'y 30, 1860 87*6t

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchants.
80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

GLUE.

2000 BBLS. assorted qualities. Superior lots for Distillers' use, constantly on hand and for sale by
E. W. & F. W. LEGGETT,
301 Pearl st., New York.
Dec'r 28, 1859. 79*3m

Real Estate at Auction.

AT the Market House, on Tuesday the 6th of March next, I shall sell

Three Houses and Lots.

One situated on the corner of Moore and Frink streets, contains three rooms, and kitchen attached, occupied by Mr. C. W. McKay. Another near the above, on the East side of Frink Street; four rooms and all suitable out-buildings, occupied by Mr. T. B. Cowan. An excellent well of water convenient to both Houses.

The other House on the South side of Person street, and opposite the residence of W. Cade, Esq., contains parlor and three bed-chambers, dining-room and kitchen attached; on the second floor two rooms with fire places.

This property is in good repair; convenient to the business part of the town and in an excellent neighborhood.

4 beautiful BUILDING LOTS of one acre each on Adam Street, adjoining Mr. J. Davis and Col. Hawley.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Feb'y 9, 1860. 90-ts

Young Negroes for Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity, at the Special Term, in the case of Jackson Johnson, Jr. et al. vs. Josiah Maultsby et al., I will sell at the Court House door, on the 1st Monday in March next, two young and likely Negro boys, viz: ALECK, aged about ten years, and FRANK about eight.

Bond and approved security required. Terms at sale.

WALTER A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1860. 90-3w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
In Equity—Fall Term, 1859.

Solomon W. Nash, vs. M. N. Leary, Exr., and others.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity of the county of New Hanover, made in this cause at Fall Term, 1859, I shall expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 12th day of March next, the following described Lots in Wilmington—viz: "One Lot on Orange street, between Second and Third streets, adjoining the Lot of Benjamin Hoskins on the East, Mrs. Guthrie's on the South, and Mrs. Stowe's, and Mrs. Sintas's on the West side.

Also, the Lot immediately North of Dr. Dickson's residence, measuring fifty-six feet on Front Street, and running back seventy-nine feet five inches, with the use of a four feet alley on one side, and a six feet alley on the other. Also, three lots lying between North Boundary or Water Street and the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road—bounded on the East by Fifth Street, and on the West by Fourth Street, said lots being designated on the plat which forms a part of the deed from T. D. Meares, Clerk and Master, to Wm. S. Campbell, as lots Nos. 85, 86 and 87.

I shall also offer for sale at the Court house oor in *Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 6th day of March*, the HOUSE AND LOT in Fayetteville, on the west side of Winslow street, nearly opposite the foundry, now occupied by B. F. Pearce, being a part of the estate of Solomon W. Nash, deceased.

Terms:—One-third cash—one-third at 6, and the other at 12 months from day of sale, with interest from that day.

A. M. WADDELL,
Clerk and Master in Equity.
Feb'y 2. 91-ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.

Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.

N. G. JONES.
Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

Notice---Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of Likely Young NEGROES, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit.

Negroes wanted from this time till the 1st of March 1860, for the Mobile and New Orleans markets, for whom the highest prices will be paid.

EVERETT PETERSON.
Oct'r 13, 1859. 57-5m

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.
Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

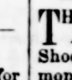
CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

☞The American Almanac for

1860; Swords' Pocket Almanac; Brooke's Fool of Quality; Prentice's Wit and Humor; Preachers and Preaching, by the Author of "Kirwan's Letters"; The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements; Irving's Sketch Book; Ada Leigh; Seven Years, by Julia Kavanagh; &c. Interlinear Translations of Xenophon, Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil, Sallust; Bullion's Analytical Grammar; Davies' Arithmetics and Keys, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 2.

THE GULF HOTEL.



THE subscriber has taken and opened the GULF HOTEL, at the Gulf, Chatham Co., North Carolina, where he will take pleasure in using his best endeavors to accommodate the traveling public comfortably and pleasantly.

JOHN H. DAVIS.
Gulf, Chatham co., Jan'y 9, 1860. 83*9tpd

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a first rate BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, as he is about opening a Shoe and Boot Shop in the town of Rockingham, Richmond county.

None need apply but steady, sober men, and to such fair cash prices will be paid.

JOHN T. NORTHAM.
Feb'y 13, 1860. 92-3t

FALL, 1859!
JAMES KYLE,

IS now receiving his usual supply of Goods, among which are—

Rich Silks, Col'd and Black;
French Merinos and Delaines:
English Do. Do.;
Kid and Net Gloves, assorted;
Bed and Negro Blankets;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10;
Ready-Made Clothing;
Boots and Shoes;

With a very large assortment of other Goods. All o. which were purchased by the package at the lowest price.

Those purchasing will please call and look at the Goods and prices.

Sept. 13, 1859. 49tf

J. K. KYLE

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
—ALSO—
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All of which will be disposed of at low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Call and examine.

No. 34, Corner Hay and Donaldson Streets.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1859. 51tf

SECOND STOCK.
STARR & WILLIAMS,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing.

West End Fayetteville Hotel Building.

ARE now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of Goods for this season. This stock is large, and well worthy the attention of buyers, who are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Oct'r 13, 1859 57-

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
McRimmon & Smith,

I HAVE this day associated with myself Mr. MICHAEL SMITH, who has had an experience of five years in the Hat and Cap business in the city of New York, and is thoroughly conversant with every department thereof. In consequence of this increased facility in purchasing, coupled with the fact that our goods will be bought exclusively for cash, we will be enabled to sell all goods in our line, to the trade and the community at large, at as low figures as they can be bought in the Northern markets. A. McRIMMON.

THE style of the Firm will be in future McRIMMON & SMITH.

A. McRIMMON.] [MICHAEL SMITH.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1, 1859. 58-

LARGE STOCK!
NEW GOODS!!

I HAVE just received my Winter Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

FRUITS;

Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, Pie Fruits, Stuff Dates, Citron, &c.

PICKLES, JELLIES & PRESERVES;
—A great variety.—

Perfumeries and Extracts,
Of various kinds; Fancy Soaps and Pomades.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;
Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.

WALKING CANES, of every kind; Basket and Willow Ware, Hobby Horses, &c.

FINE AND COMMON CANDIES:

Sardines; Fine Cigars; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco; Crackers; Fine Pocket Knives; a large assortment of Port-Monaies, some very nice; Fancy Envelopes and Fancy Goods; Toys and Yankee Notions; an assortment of India Rubber Goods, Whips, Combs; Fishing Tackle:

Cocoa and Other Nuts.

FANCY GOODS;

Palerramers, Reticules, Cabs, Rubber Round Combs, Watch Guards—Mohair, Silk and Leather, Fancy Boxes, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Brandy Peaches—in gallon or half gallon jars, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Large Lot of Fire Works, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Spiced and Norfolk Oysters constantly on hand.

Country dealers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as it is impossible to enumerate but a few of the leading articles.

I have a great many handsome things which cannot fail to please.

J. R. LEE,
No. 40, Hotel Building.
Dec 3, 1859 72-

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ Country Merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 3, 1859 93tf

W. C. TROY

HAS just received this morning, from Steamer North Carolina,

6 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel, new.
10 " " 3 " "
20 ½ and ¼ bbls. No. 1 do.
25 boxes Cheese.
5 kegs selected Goshen Butter.
10 bbls. Leaf Lard.
15 " New Mullets in oak and pine bbls.

He has on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold cheap for Cash or exchanged for Country Produce.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

40 Boxes Cheese just received

and for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec'r 22, 1859 77tf

CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT
ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.

THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is **50 cents,** neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE & SON.

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.; plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Blount's Creek Factory.

YARNS, any No. desired;
Sheetings; Ditto thin for Straining Rosin;
Osnaburgs;
Drilling, white and colored;
Plaids and Stripes, excellent articles for women's wear.

For sale by GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

Wool Cards in first rate order,

and wool carded with dispatch. WARPS furnished of any No. and length required. G. McN.

Feb'y 11. 91-3m

Just Received and for Sale.

700 BUSHELS PRIME CORN.
300 SACKS SALT.
10 TONS COAL.

JOS. A. WORTH.
Feb'y 13. 91-3w.

Potatoes! Potatoes!! Potatoes!!!

25 BBLS. MERCER POTATOES;
50 do. Pink Eye "

For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Feb'y 13. 91-1m

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 " 11 "
50 " 50 and 60 Plows;

Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Turpentine and Coopers' Tools.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Feb'y 13. 91-1m

Fish and Pork.

25 BBLS. MESS PORK;
25 Bbls. Mess Beef;
25 " No. 3 Mackerel;
75 " No. 1 Herring.

—ALSO—

Mackerel and Salmon in Kits.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Feb'y 13. 91-1m

SUNDRIES.

25 Hhds. Western Sides and Shoulders;
100 Bbls. City Mess Pork;
225 " Yellow Planting Potatoes;
100 Tons No. 1 Peruvian Guano;
500 Kegs Nails, choice brands;
75 Cases and barrels Glue;
500 Sacks Liverpool Salt;
2000 Bushels Alum Salt;
25 Tierces Prime Rice;
25 Tons Hoop Iron;

Also, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Turpentine Tools, Strainer Wire, &c., &c. For sale at lowest market prices by E. MURRAY & Co.,

Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 11. 91-1mpd

BOOTS & SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of North Carolina,
WITH
WESSON & COX,
27 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.

Feb'y 10, 1860. 91-1y

"A Place for Everything"
IN THE WAY OF
Building Materials!

LIME, Cement, Calcined and Land Plaster, Lath and Lath Nails, Plastering Hair, Marble Dust, Fire Brick, &c. &c.

Also, Laundry, Family, Chemical, Pale, No. 1, and all kinds of Fancy SOAPS.

Freights procured at the best rates, and every effort made to please all who may favor us with their patronage. All orders thankfully received, and attended to with care and despatch.

LOVELAND & WELCH,
381 West street, New York.
Jan'y 20, 1860. 85-3mpd

BRADENBAUGH & POPE,
DEALERS IN METALS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF COPPER,
NO. 75 SMITHS' WHARF,
BALTIMORE, Md.

MANUFACTURE at the GUNPOWDER COPPER WORKS, and keep in store, Copper Sheets, (Brazier's and Sheathing,) Rods, Rivets, Nails, &c.; Pattern Sheets and Bottoms made to order.

Dealers in Pig Iron, Sheet, Rod and Hoop Iron; Wrought Iron Tubes (Plain and Galvanized) for Gas, Water or Steam; Malleable Iron Fittings, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas Fitters' Tools, Hooks, Cement, &c.; Copper Ingots, Tin, Lead, Spelter, Founders' Facings, Fire Bricks, &c., &c.

Feb'y 11. 91-2mpd

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Influenza, Irritation, Soreness, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges.

"*A simple and elegant combination for* Coughs, &c.
Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.

"*I recommend their use to* Public Speakers."
Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York.

"*Most salutary relief in* Bronchitis."
Rev. S. Seigfried, Morristown, Ohio.

"*Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from* Cold."
Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* Speakers *and* Singers."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"*Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me.*"
Rev. E. Rowley, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

Also, Brown's Laxative Troches, or *Cathartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.*

Jan'y 25, 1860. 86-3m

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
T. WADDILL, Proprietor.



THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.



OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons.

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.
Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!



HOLMES & ROBINSON'S
OUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE,
VIA WARSAW,

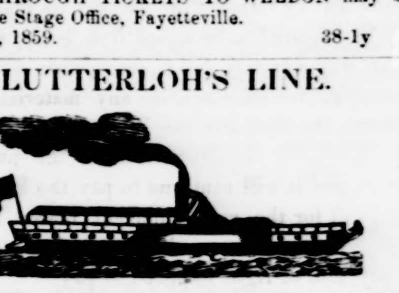
IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

Aug 5, 1859. 38-1y

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.



STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock, —carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS.

THE undersigned having located in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., and erected buildings suitable for Car and Machine Works, would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders for Cars of every description, also all kinds of Machine work, such as repairs of Steam Engines, Cotton, Mill and Mining Machinery, heavy forging, such as Mill Spindles, Cranks, &c., at short notice.

By an arrangement made with the Boston Belting Company, we are prepared to receive orders for all kinds of India Rubber Belting and Hose at their prices.

Having started our Engine, and Woodworth's Planer, we are prepared to plane all descriptions of Lumber and Scantling, which will be kept on hand, for sale either in the rough or dressed, as parties may desire.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, materials furnished, and jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and despatch.

Counters and Desks made to order, Stores fitted, Sash, Doors and Blinds manufactured, equal to anything of the kind to be found in the Northern market.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders and Machinists.
Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-tf

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*&s

SUPREME COURT REPORTS
NEW EDITION OF
DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S EQUITY,
Volume 2.

THE subscribers have just printed a 2d Edition of this volume, (one of the most valuable of the series,) with Notes and References to other adjudged Cases and to the Revised Code, by Hon. Wm. H. Battle: and with many corrections of typographical errors.

Their 2d Editions of the 1st volume of Dev. & Battle's Equity, and 1st Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, have received the approbation of the Profession.

They also republished a 2d Edition of Devereux's 1st Equity, (without Notes.) And in addition to these, are the proprietors of the entire editions of most of Iredell's Law and Equity, and can supply any volumes extant of the Reports, or complete sets, so far as they can now be had.

They propose to put to press a 2d Edition of Dev. & Battle's 2d Law Reports.

They deal largely in Law Books, and will at all times order works not on their shelves, to supply their customers. E. J. HALE & SON.

☞In the binder's hands, ready this week, JONES'S LAW REPORTS, Vol. 6, and Equity Vol. 4. For sale, or exchange with the Profession for unbound Nos. when in good order.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 16, 1860.

Turpentine Still for Sale.

A 15 bbl. Turpentine Still with fixtures, for sale low. Been used since June last, made by James Martine. Apply to Geo. W. Williams & Co.

DANIEL McNATT.
Feb'y 9. 90-4w

GUANO.

50 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by JOS. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 30, 1860. 88tf

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.
Aug. 17 41-

DENTAL NOTICE.



DR. R. SCOTT, having been absent several days past, offers his professional services to the community, and may be seen now regularly in his Office on Person Street, Doors East of the Market, during the hours
From 9 to 1 P. M.,
" 2 to 5 P. M.

Dec'r 5, 1859 72-

Wagon Making and Black-smithing.

THE business of Wagon Making will be conducted by the undersigned, who will always have sufficient force and the best of material for doing speedily and well all work entrusted to him.

J. W. WELSH
Dec'r 31, 1859. 79-3m

Roofing and Guttering

Done at short notice, by
C. W. ANDREWS,
MARKET SQUARE
Oct'r 4 55-

Hardware, Cutlery,
SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee, Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP; MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858.

STOVES, SHEET IRON,
TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also,

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' Oils; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24, 1858.

A CARD.
A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have ever done: and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c. I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.

June 27, 1859.

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1859.

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sand hills. This tract is about equally divided into river, ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

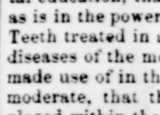
THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Sept. 8, 1858. 44tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivery.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.
May 14, 1859. 14-1y

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 85*3m

B. F. RINALDI having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and wait upon them in the sale of his goods.

B. F. R.
Jan'y 2, 1860.

T. M. SMITH JOHN McLAURIN

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: John Dawson, Esq., Mayor; E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

An Agency for the Sale of
WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacturer. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtemps, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood. ☞They have never failed to secure the highest premiums whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.
July 23, 1859. 34*1y

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y